

was passed. Tomorrow the House will take up the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
REGULAR SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—SENATE.—An agreement was reached in the Senate today that the adjournment at

The House bill was passed granting the Atchison and Nebraska and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railways the right-of-way through the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations of Kansas and Nebraska.

Senator Pettigrew reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, and gave notice that he would ask to take it up on Monday. The Postoffice Appropriation Bill' was then taken up. Senator Wolcott offered an amendment to regulate the salaries of postmasters of sub-stations in cities. The Senator spoke in

favor of the policy of the Postoffice Department in establishing metropolitan centers with many minor offices surrounding them, as in Chicago and Boston. Senator Wolcott said the policy had led to abuses.

Senator Gorman opposed the amendment. It was a step toward doing away with the small fourth-class postoffices

and making them branches of the city postoffices. It was, said Senator Gorman, part of the prevailing tendency of the world to absorb power and place it in the hands of a few men. Those small postoffices were local institutions; the postmaster was one of the local people, and the people did not want

"I am loath to take the postoffice away from the people," declared Senator Gorman vehemently. "The entire tendency of the day is to discredit the people, to take them from the power

of government and the power to name their own servants. When the people are to have guardians appointed over them, then this government will become a failure."

Senator Gorman went on to make pointed reference to the politics involved in this consolidation. The measure had

who had shouted loudest for civil service reform were using this plan as a powerful machine to accomplish political ends. "From headquarters came the orders to this man, with enlarged powers," proceeded Senator Gorman, "to select the men who should go to the Congress of the United States, and at least one of them came."

Senator Villas of Wisconsin felt compelled to disagree with the Senator from Maryland. He favored the amendment first because it would improve the postal service of the postoffice system. He felt that the civil-service idea has been much used for exploitation by persons who used it to attract attention to themselves, not to the benefit of the country.

"No one would suspect!" interjected the Senator Frye sarcastically, "that a Senator would make such use of the word 'Democrat' because everybody understands now that the word would mean sense."

Senator Vilas took the remark seriously, and said he must decline to be diverted by a partisan remark. "I thought," he added, "perhaps something might be said on that subject, in view of some recent developments which may lead to the hope that the American

"The Senator is taking me entirely too seriously," responded Senator Fr. Vilas went on to show that postoffice consolidation was desirable, as the little country offices were under no supervision or control.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut spoke in favor of the old-fashioned rural post office—an institution that was in the affections and traditions of the people. The town postoffice was the town center. The town postmaster was the intermediary between the citizen and the fountainhead of government at Washington, and he should not be displaced.

by a young clerk who could pass a civil service examination. This was a move toward making a machine out of government; it was carrying civil service to an extreme.

The amendment was laid aside to allow Senator Elkins of West Virginia to speak in support of the subsidy itself.

He spoke of the British activity in the curling control of the ocean commerce and also spoke of the Canadian Pacific railroad's violation of the international commerce law. He urged that the company be disciplined by an abolitionist by the bonding privilege which it enjoyed.

As a means of reviving our ocean commerce, Senator Elkins advocated

of the reenactment of the old law giving 10 per cent. rebate on duties on goods carried in American ships.

The Postoffice Bill was then taken up, and at 5:35 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Several minor bills were introduced.

passed by unanimous consent before consideration of the Sundry Civil appropriation Bill was resumed in House today.

A resolution of inquiry was presented by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was adopted without debate, calling on the President if not incompatible with public

interest, to transmit to the House copies of all dispatches, notes and telegrams received by the State Department from December 1, 1895, until the present time, relating to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela, together with all correspondence with foreign governments relating to the same.

The Sundry Civil Bill was then taken up. Under an arrangement entered into, Mr. Halner of Nebraska was given an opportunity to attack an amendment adopted yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hainer explained that the amendment was adopted yesterday while he was temporarily absent from the assembly.

and without opposition, in a way which made it seem probable that it is obnoxious to the Appropriations Committee. He thought the members unwittingly agreed to it yesterday without realizing its far-reaching character and significance. This was a private institution, and every candid per-

but must admit that it was also sectarian. Twice this session the House had placed itself on record against appropriating one dollar for sectarian institutions. The House had gone further, and declared against appropriating for private purpose.

institution to show that it was a Christian university, and maintained the most favored department a school of theology. This was an institution for the further education of the colored people. Why should colored people be given higher education at public expense if white people were not? What excuse could members give? H.

ended | vored higher education, but the go

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—A MILK WHITE FLAG.
ORPHEUM—Vanderbilt.

THE CORE OF THE CASE.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors evinces a singular perversity in the matter of the harbor appropriation for this coast. Notwithstanding the overwhelming proof presented to the committee, showing that public sentiment is almost unanimously in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, and in the face of the fact that no representative person or interest has at any time asked an appropriation for Santa Monica, the committee deliberately inserted in the Rivers and Harbors Bill an item making a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 for beginning work on an outer harbor at Santa Monica, the ultimate cost of which would be, according to the estimates of the Southern Pacific engineers, \$2,800,000. This proposed action raised a storm of protest from the people of this section, which caused the committee to reconsider the whole matter. With a degree of perversity which certainly is not easy to explain, the committee voted to strike both appropriations from the bill. It was next proposed to give San Pedro \$500,000 for continuing work on the inner harbor. This sum, it is needless to say, would have been absurdly inadequate for the prosecution of the work. The proposed appropriation of \$500,000 was finally increased to \$500,000, as the dispatches have already explained. While this latter sum is by no means adequate, it is sufficient to do some good, and is a step in the direction of complying with the wishes of the people in the matter of constructing a first-class harbor for this coast.

For some occult reason there is a strong tendency on the part of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to do that which the Southern Pacific corporation desires should be done, and to withhold such action as the people demand. It is evident to the most superficial observer that the railroad influence is potent with the committee. Whether the potency of its influence is due to the manner in which its members have been misled by misrepresentation, or to other causes, even more occult, The Times will not presume to say at this juncture. It is as plain as anything can be, however, that the Huntington influence is to some extent shaping the course of the committee. Whatever may be the basis of this fact, the fact itself is in the last degree humiliating and disgraceful.

One thing is apparent, and that is that the time is at hand to contest this matter on the floor of the two houses of Congress. An urgent effort should be made to get the entire amount of the original item, \$392,000, for deepening the inner harbor at San Pedro, restored to the appropriation bill. There should also be incorporated in the bill the amendment proposed by Mr. McLachlan, making an appropriation of so much money as may be necessary, for making a survey to ascertain the cost of carrying out the project proposed by Col. Benyard, for increasing the uniform depth of the Wilmington River Harbor to twenty-five feet. At the same time, the project for the outer harbor at San Pedro, which has already been surveyed and recommended by the board of government engineers, should be boldly pressed. Not that we expect to get it at this time; but to have the project and the site further recognized and confirmed is to assure its ultimate realization. When the finances of the country are in better shape, the whole project can be put on the continuing-contract system, making San Pedro the permanent deep-water harbor of this coast.

Though the appropriation of \$500,000, as finally agreed upon by the committee, is smaller than is required, it is better than nothing, and it will be applied at the right place. Moreover, the California members of the House, and Senators White and Perkins, should be able, and perhaps will be, to increase the amount of the appropriation when the matter comes before Congress for final action. But even if the amount be not increased, the appropriation will be a distinct victory for the people against the corporation.

Throughout this entire contest the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Free Harbor League and its delegation to Washington, the great body of merchants, business men and citizens have stood together, acting consistently on one line, always demanding the distinct recognition and improvement of the harbor site chosen and exclusively recommended by the government's own experts, the board of engineers of the United States army. None of these bodies have taken any doubtful action at any time, or done anything which could possibly be construed by our representatives, by the House committee, or by Congress, as unfavorable, indecisive or contradictory.

It cost nearly 7 cents to produce. Wheat has declined in value until it can only be grown at a loss, and while the lumbermen are still running their mills, there isn't a dollar of profit in the business. Thus three of our leading industries are in a deplorable condition. I think that the delegates from Oregon to the National Republican Convention will go unopposed, but the formation of many McKinley clubs shows a popular inclination toward his candidacy."

FIRM FOR THE OUTER HARBOR.

The attitude of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Free Harbor League, and of the large number of representative citizens who have acted in accord with those organizations on the harbor question, has been consistent throughout, and steadfastly for a free harbor at San Pedro. Misrepresentations and deliberate falsehoods, inspired by private malice, are powerless to alter this fact, which is fully borne out by the record. The delegation of the Free Harbor League—Messrs. Patterson, Woolwine, Kerckhoff and Otis—which went to Washington, stated the case fairly and fully before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. At the hearing there was no intimation of opposition to San Pedro, nor of demands on behalf of Santa Monica. The Southern Pacific engineers, Cortell and Hood, who were subsequently accorded a hearing, made many false and misleading statements, and the committee afterward, without recommendation from any of the California delegation in Congress, or from any one else except Huntington, inserted in the bill an appropriation aggregating \$2,800,000 for constructing a deep-water harbor at Santa Monica, contrary to the express recommendations of government experts.

The Free Harbor League never for a moment contemplated the abandonment of an outer harbor at San Pedro, and refrained from pressing that project only because informed that, owing to the reduced state of the government finances, a large appropriation was not to be expected. The intention to press the matter of the outer harbor at San Pedro, so soon as the government's financial condition would warrant the expenditure, has been kept steadily in view by the active friends of the people's free harbor.

CLEWS'S VIEWS.

Henry Clews, in his latest financial circular, has this to say of the prospect that sound-money principles will be maintained in the forthcoming election:

"Those who look deeply into the sources of public sentiment are likely to feel entire confidence in the final maintenance of the gold basis; but the large majority of those having accumulations to invest have no opinions which they are willing to trust in a matter of such importance, and they therefore prefer to keep their means in an uninvested form, so that they may the more easily protect themselves. This is the practical significance of the money question to Wall street. It is this uncertainty which prevents the negotiation of loans for new enterprises; which keeps railroad construction in suspense and generally causes people of means to prefer investments about which no question affecting the money of the day may arise. It should be some assurance to this class of people that the drift of public opinion on this money question is distinctly shaping in favor of sound principles and methods. Public education upon such a complicated question must necessarily be slow, and we may have to wait yet some time before a final conclusion is reached. The main question is whether the popular sentiment is moving in the right direction, and on that point close observers can have no second opinion. That being demonstrated, there is room for a large abatement of the present misgivings among cautious people. Under the feverish excitement of the Presidential year, people may remain timid; but, as sure as the American people are honest, so sure is it that we shall never have any other than honest money. The fierce contest on this issue pending the elections is likely to bring out that prospect with more certainty than now exists."

ADMIRABLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations in the *Jerusalem Evening Journal* have been most carefully redrawn from pictures originally designed by Alexandre Bida, a converted Jew of French nationality; Gustave Doré, whose wonderful conceptions have been famous; Hoffman, Russell and others whose names have become noted as exponents of the pictorial side of the life of Jesus.

Bida's designs in particular are strikingly original, and among the great mass of illustrations which have been drawn by famous painters seemed the best adapted to the style of the *Jerusalem Journal*. Bida's designs have won for themselves a place in the front rank. His faces are Jewish and his scenes are the result of long labors in the Holy Land. The 141 designs which he made were produced in steel etchings for a French edition of the four gospels.

The Bida pictures reproduced in the *Jerusalem Journal* today are admirable. In the background is the rocky eminence of Calvary. The work of death is in progress. The military cortege sweeps round on its winding way homeward. The cavalcade in the foreground is finely executed, and, considering the minuteness of the figures, the action of both the horses and the riders is well brought out.

WHICH JESUS?

We little realize how much has been lost to history concerning those momentous events which the *Jerusalem Evening Journal* is now chronicling. The evidence in the Gospel according to John, concerning these losses, we referred to in an editorial last Wednesday. Since the journals were commenced a new fact has been discovered in the recently-found Syriac text from Mount Sinai. It appears that the robber whom the governor offered to release instead of Christ and who is named Barabbas in our Bibles was also named Jesus, which was a

common name in Palestine. This coincidence of names a modern journalist would not fail to note, for it gives a striking antithetic force to the question of Pilate, "Which Jesus do you wish me to release, Jesus Bar-Abbas or the Jesus that is called Christ?"

This was probably made clear in the first drafts of the Gospels, and was the reason for the digression necessary to introduce Barabbas into the narrative of the trial. The application of the hallowed name of Jesus to a rioter and a murderer doubtless jarred on many ears, and for this reason some copyist finally left out the name but permitted the digression shorn of its point to remain.

The local organ which is booming Huntington's private harbor—for a consideration—is careful to ignore at all times the fact that the Southern Pacific monopoly controls the entire water-front at Santa Monica. This fact is one of the vital considerations which make San Pedro pre-eminently true and proper site for improvement by the government. If the water-front at Santa Monica were free of access to all competing lines of railroad the case would be different. The government could, by the expenditure of a sum of money, make a fair deep-water harbor at Santa Monica. But even in that case, the fact would remain that San Pedro is by far the better site, as the reports of the government engineers have fully shown. It has natural advantages which the open roadstead at Santa Monica can never possess. The local organ of the railroad monopoly carefully suppresses these facts, though it is well aware that the cost to the people of Los Angeles, in the way of higher rates for transportation, if the Southern Pacific monopoly be continued, would be far in excess of any temporary advantage which might accrue from the expenditure of \$2,800,000 at Santa Monica. It is a deliberate attempt on the part of the railroad organ to bunco the people for the benefit of the railroad monopoly. But it will deceive no intelligent person.

Had the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors inserted in the bill an appropriation of \$100,000, or any other reasonable amount, for improving the harbor as it now exists at Santa Monica, and had they frankly stated that the appropriation was for that specific purpose and not for beginning the construction of an outer or deep-water harbor, such an appropriation for Santa Monica would not have met opposition from the Free Harbor League, from the Chamber of Commerce, nor from any source. But the action of the committee in virtually recommending a total appropriation of \$2,800,000 for an outer harbor at Santa Monica, though no appropriation had been asked by the people or recommended by the government engineers, while only \$392,000 was conceded to San Pedro for the inner harbor—this action, we say, was so manifestly a scheme to prevent the construction of an outer harbor at San Pedro that the friends of the latter site had no alternative but to oppose the Santa Monica Southern Pacific job. Representative McLachlan has no excuse for misunderstanding this point. It will take a great deal of explaining to set the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors right in this matter.

Knowing the express wishes and demands of his constituents on the harbor question, Mr. McLachlan must have been very obtuse, to say the least, if he did not discern the danger to San Pedro from the proposed appropriation of \$2,800,000 for Santa Monica. When San Pedro's case was before the House committee, no appropriation for Santa Monica had been asked; hence the rival site was not discussed, and scarcely mentioned, at the hearing given the Los Angeles delegation. Nor has any appropriation for that site yet been asked by any person or organization qualified to speak for the people. If Mr. McLachlan did not at once perceive, when the large appropriation for Santa Monica was proposed, that the friends of San Pedro had no other alternative than to oppose it, his perceptions are certainly not acute.

cial is of the opinion that the deficit of water will be overcome at the same time the revenue from the Wilson tariff overcomes the regular treasury deficits.

Up to the hour of going to press Oklahoma had not put forward a "favorite son." But there's time yet.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

LOS ANGELES THEATER. The habitual play-goer has come to know pretty nearly what to expect when he goes to see a comedy of Hoyt's, but "A Milk White Flag," which unfurled its spotless folds at the Los Angeles Theater last night, is broader, deeper, and more hilarious in its satire than any of the characteristic creations of the American fun-maker which have gone before it.

As a widely extravagant travesty on the American national guardian, and particularly the national guardian of that ilk, it is too comical for words. Fancy, if you please, a military organization which has but one private; which keeps a bar open at all hours, and the liquids on draught in order that the regular army and navy may wander from headquarters to the corps of a dozen or more pretty and shapely beauties of the other sex as a leading part of its duties, which plumes itself on its ability to dance and to fight shy of fighting; which elects a dead man to regimental membership in order that the soldiers may give the corpse a grandiose and smashing funeral, and which does on peace at any price as its fundamental principle, and you may gain a scant and shadowy idea of the military make-up which Mr. Hoyt's fantastic fancy has set upon the boards with all the merry side issues which have gone toward the making of this vogue from end to end of the continent.

Amid all the hurly burly and burlesque of the Hoyt militarism he places upon the scene one real soldier, an officer of the regular army, who is a guest of the Ransom Guards. This character is a clever one, and by contrast with the power and galvanized warriors who surround him, he is a nugget of solid gold. As a foil for the clever fellow, which goes on, he is immense. There is one time when there is a scrimmage. "The Blues," a rival regiment, passes the armory of the Ransom Guards, and shies dead animals, bristles and snorts at the frightened and fleeing Ransomites. They fly to closets, dive under tables, hide behind the bar, and otherwise evade themselves in every way possible. It is then that the real soldier gets in, and shows his mettle. He fights back with his opponents' own weapons, and at last, after a long and desperate struggle, he is left with a few shots from the trusty six-shooter, and thereupon the humor rises at him. The glaring fault in this concept of Hoyt's is his travesty of the Blues. It is a gruesome theme, and while one may concede that it is handled so cleverly as to compel laughter, it is so coarse and offensive as to offend every one who has even a modicum of decency. It is a shame that death came close to him, resent the familiarity, and to shudder at the wild rolicking with so somber a subject.

The company is a good one, the best ever sent out to this wild and woolly country, with a Hoyt show. The writer of this notice saw the piece in New York last fall, and he can attest to the people and the accessories, the production is fully equal to the one given in Gotham at Hoyt's own theater. The girls (and a boy) without girls (is impossible) are young, bright, shapely, dainty and winsome to a charming degree. They are full of spirit, and their dancing is a treat to the eyes. Many of the songs and specialties are of the highest order. Lloyd Wilson has a capital voice and sings three or four numbers in great fashion. Frank Lawton, who is the Ransom Guards lone private, is an artist. His whistling specialty and his bone solo were captivating bits of work. Charles Agnew, as Pony Luce, the alleged orphan, made a smashing big hit. She dances with the dainty grace of fairies tripping it among the leaves, and is so fetching a little woman as we have seen hereabouts for one while. And there are others and yet others who deserve all the plaudits they can get. It goes without saying that the praise withheld from them here because time presses, and space is short. Enough is it to say that they are "good boys and girls," and that the whole show is a refreshing and a treat. The play is one of the catchiest, brightest and most successful that has appeared on these boards since the opening of the new theater. It is a gem, and there will be a matinee Saturday afternoon, as a matter of course. The house was big last evening, and the receipts were given play and players resembled an ovation.

COMING ATTRACTION. The good and gracious people of Los Angeles are urged not to lose sight of the benefit performance to be tendered May Nannary and the Dadel company through the kindness of Harry Wyatt, Manager Petrich, and the generous souls at the Los Angeles Theater next Monday night. There will be a rousing bill, and a good show that will be worth its price. It goes without saying that the good cause for which it is to be given.

BEGS FROM A CHINAMAN. Welch Slipped a Celestial Who Refuses to Give.

Richard Welch went down into Chinatown yesterday afternoon. He buttoned a prosperous Celestial and asked him for a nickel. The Chinaman refused to waste his hard-earned money upon the drunken Melican man. His refusal infuriated Welch. The white man struck the Chinaman a stinging blow on the cheek. He turned and fled. The infuriated Chinaman put a police whistle to his lips and blew loud and long. He started in pursuit, with several other Chinamen rushing on behind him, running so fast that their queues swung straight all in sight. The white bag of men kept up a loud howling of their shrill whistles.

Which whined around the corner and tumbled plump into the grasp of Officer Harris. The policeman held him tight till the patrol wagon came, and then sent him to the police station where he was booked for disturbing the peace.

THE LOST PLEAD.

Old Collins died—the devil tricked, And with the morning light, Went plunging thro' the peaceful skies And grabbing all in sight. He got a "clink" on every star, But not content with this, He also claimed the Nebula Undoubtedly were his.

But when he reached the Pleiades He raised a fearful cry, Which put the angels' teeth on edge And shook the vaulted sky. "Some rogues has tried to plunder me, I'll prove it to his cost. The spirit left in charge of these Says one of them is lost."

"I've got all sorts that God has made, And tho' my eyes are few, I'll not give up a single word—I'll get that Pleiad, too."

(Phoenix, Ariz., Gazette). An exchange remarks that it doesn't take much brains to be a rich man. That may be, but it takes a long night's sleep to be a poor one.

THE CIRCUS LICENSE.

It is Made to Fit All Classes of Shows.

C. G. Osborne, assistant general manager of the Wallace show—billed to appear in Los Angeles on May 24, 25 and 26—is in the city in the interest of that aggregation. Mr. Osborne's chief concern just now relates to the matter of the circus license tax in force in Los Angeles, which for his show means the payment of \$500 a day for the circus and \$50 a day for the sideshow, making a total of \$550 for the privilege of showing three days in Los Angeles. On Monday he asked the Council to take some action toward reducing the license tax, but his request was shelved in a summary manner that would discourage anybody but a circus man. Everybody has a weak spot for the circus, and even for the members of the Council the arena displays in the great tent have a sort of fascination. A place that never has a circus is nowadays considered decidedly "jay," and even if the show does carry away great heaps of money—which it does sometimes—most people are able to stand the drain uncomplainingly. But the Council's experience with the circus last season is yet as a nightmare to the members of that august body, and the high license stands as a sort of retalliation for the episode. Mr. Osborne says that the license, as it stands, is practically a prohibitive one, and is higher than that of any other city of the United States for shows of the same class. He contends that a first-class show \$500 a day license is a ruinous exaction. He would be content to have the Council amend the ordinance by adopting a graduated scale of license, varying fees to shows of different classes, rating them, say, by the number of cars used in their transportation—those requiring thirty cars will pay the first-class; forty cars or more, second class; twenty cars or more, third class; less than twenty cars, fourth class. This would make a difference between the license of the Wallace show and the Sells-Foranpaugh and Barnum shows, which will come later.

Mr. Osborne's show is of the first class, but as a matter of fact, under the rule suggested, it would rank about second. He contends that while the Sells or the Barnum shows, with much greater seating capacity might be able to pay \$500 a day, the Wallace show should not be charged more than a proportionate rate, say \$250 for the first day and \$100 for each succeeding day. The assistant general manager of the Wallace show is figuring on locating the big tent at Agricultural Park, just outside the city limits, a situation well served with railroad transportation, where the city license could be evaded altogether. It is a long way for the small boys to follow the band wagon, but for others the steam and electric cars offer sufficient rapid transit. A showman who will not only take away the money, but will also draw the crowds away from town, and retail merchants feel that they cannot afford to let a circus too near their places of business. It is quite likely that if the question were left to the business men for decision they would unite in the view that the circus should not be altogether discouraged, and that a fair license tax, not out of proportion to what other kinds of business are required to pay, would be proper. Other shows come to the city, collect in a theater as much money as the circus expects and escape the high license. Smaller circuses can evade the provisions of the license ordinance by changing the character of the ring performances and becoming merely "tent exhibitions of vaudeville character and get through on a paltry \$5 a day tax. The larger shows must have their ring and be taxed as circuses. The showmen contend that a license of \$500 a day for a 50-cent ticket is a ruinous exaction, which none can afford to pay, and its enforcement would simply keep the circus away or make it exhibit outside the city limits. It is a question of the city treasury of the cash that would be paid for a more reasonable tax.

The manager of the Wallace show is also considering the matter of giving a morning exhibition free to orphan children of the various public institutions, the newboys and other boys and girls who poor in early years, and the enjoyment of childhood. If this is done it will be under proper auspices, and will be a real benevolence, which will be appreciated by the city fathers who have grown so old that they have forgotten they were ever young, and possessed of appreciation of the wonderful things seen in grates and roped rings.

One part of the license ordinance which will not be so generally disapproved is the provision for giving a day for all circuses charging \$1 for admission tickets, but that is because most people are convinced that 50 cents is enough to pay for a circus, and though it should be the "greatest on earth"—as all circuses are.

It is quite possible that the Council may yet see its way to modifying the ordinance by adopting a varying scale of license tax, which will afford all needed protection to the public and be remunerative to the city treasury.

LOCAL RATE WAR.

Travel Seaward Will Be Cheap This Summer.

The opening of the new electric road to Santa Monica has started a rate war which is destined to be of financial benefit to the people of this coast. The rates for the round trip, in effect on the new line are 35 cents for one way and 60 cents for the round trip. The rate that has been in force on the steam roads has been on ordinary days, 60 cents for one way, and 75 cents for the round trip, and on Sundays and in midsummer, 50 cents for the round trip. A car fare of 10 cents is to be also considered in addition to this. Thus the electric line rates are quite a reduction. The steam roads—the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe—have already met the rate with 35 cents for a one-way ticket and the prospects are that more reductions will follow.

CHARGES OF RATE-CUTTING.

DENVER (Colo.) April 2.—Judge Hallett of the United States District Court, today listened to arguments on a petition of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for an order to restrain the Union Pacific and Santa Fe Railway from violating the contract which controls the operation of the joint track of the two lines between Bessemer Junction and Denver. The petition sets forth that receiver Trumbull's management of the Gulf system is unbusiness-like and is injuring not only the rate payers, but the interests of the State. The Gulf road's answer denies that its cut rates are in violation of contract and charges that an alliance detrimental to the Gulf's interests has existed between the Denver and Rio Grande and the Santa Fe.

CHECKING UP RATES.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) April 2.—The Western Trunk Line Association, Committee, comprising the lines west and southwest from Chicago, met in quarterly session at the Pfister Hotel this afternoon. The meeting is being held for the purpose of going over and checking up rates through the territory covered by the roads in the association, which is largely routine work. Chairman Johnson states that the committee hoped to conclude its work with one session, but it might not be finished before tomorrow. The Transcontinental Association Committee is still hard

No election of chairman was reached up to a late hour this afternoon. SCRAP HEAP.

Acting General Manager W. Wincup of the Terminal is on the way to Peoria, Ill., to attend the wedding of his son, which takes place in that city on the 8th of the month. Mr. Wincup will return to Los Angeles in about two weeks.

It is rumored that the Pasadena and Pacific Electric Railway Company has bought the Cahangue Valley dummy road and will eventually electrify it. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC WITH-DRAWS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Canadian Pacific today notified the chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association that it intended to withdraw all of its intermediate business from under the associated agreement. The business that it proposes to leave under the contract for the agreement is the passing through to or from its Eastern or Western gateways, and without relation to its interchange of traffic with the Canadian Pacific steamship line. The reason of the withdrawal is that the intermediate business of the Great Northern route has never been covered by the agreement, and the Canadian Pacific sees no reason why the business of another road should be exempted, and its traffic remain under the agreement. The chairman has declined to accept the withdrawal of the intermediate business, saying that the Canadian Pacific must take out all or none of its traffic from the agreement. The reason the traffic of the Great Northern is allowed to remain outside is because it was not included when the association was formed. The Canadian Pacific and other roads see if the Great Northern cannot be induced to place its traffic within the agreement within the jurisdiction of the agreement.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

William S. Hale Slipped at Syracuse, Carried to Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.—William S. Hale, who disappeared on March 3 at Syracuse, N. Y., has turned up in this city with a strange story. He claims that he was slung in the central railroad yards at Syracuse, bound hand and foot and robbed of \$240, and thrown into a box-car. For three days and nights he lay without food or water. His hands grew thin and he slipped the ropes off, managed to open the car door, and when the train slowed up, jumped out. He called at a farmhouse and learned that he was near St. Cloud, Minn.

For three weeks he was cared for by a farmer's family. Then, having regained his strength, he walked seventy-five miles to a point where he sold his mackintosh and obtained money enough to pay his passage to this city. He is still very weak.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On April 2 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Agape, Chionia, Irene, Ulpian, Nicetas, Richard; 1894, Good Friday.

BIRTHS.

1866—Richard II of England.

1838—Rev. George Herbert.

1815—Robert Babbitt, Count of Bussy.

1782—Samuel Johnson, English Dictionary.

1758—Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., hero of "Trent-San Jacinto."

DEATHS.

1817—John Napier, inventor of logarithms.

1867—Edward Marquis of Worcester.

1824—General George B. Gordon.

1854—Christopher North, John Wilson.

1895—Admiral Sir J. C. Ross, Arctic explorer.

1782—Samuel Johnson, English Dictionary.

1895—Thomas Moore, veteran of war of 1812.

1887—Baron Hindlip, London.

1888—Benjamin H. Dawson, author, New York.

1888—Robert W. Richardson, journalist, Portland.

1893—Cardinal Descon Achilles Appollon, Rome.

1895—Mr. Parlan Stevens, New York.

1895—Rev. Barton C. Cartwright, Oregon, Ill.

OTHER EVENTS.

23—Crucifixion of Christ. Date according to Church generally.

23—Total eclipse of the sun.

1203—Patriarch, Duke of Brittany, murdered.

1367—Battle of Najara.

1776—The Colonial Legislature held its last session.

1783—Treaty between Sweden and United States.

1848—Smith O'Brien released by Lamentaria.

1888—Death of Diarmuid and Donn Donn on Irish Established Church Bill.

1872—Antioch, the ancient, destroyed by earthquake.

1875—Emperor Maximilian's monument unveiled at Trieste, Austria.

1879—Bolivia torn by Chilians at Calma, Bolivia.

1881—Five thousand persons killed by earthquake in Chile.

1882—James James noted desperado of the West, killed by Judge Ricker, Toledo, O.

1884—One hundred and twenty-one lives lost in wreck of Dan Steinhorn, off Halifax.

1888—The Vistula submerged seventy-nine villages in Poland.

1900—Explosion found in Imperial Palace, St. Petersburg.

1891—Coal explosion in Staffordshire, Eng., killed ten men.

1893—Warmed weather for April in Boston.

1892—Tornado and blizzard in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

1893—New York saloons all closed on Sunday.

1893—Eighty thousand bales of cotton burned in New Orleans. Loss, \$3,000,000.

1893—Seven men arrested at Salmon Falls, Idaho, for stage robbery.

1893—Bonilla declared President of Honduras.

1892—The people of Florence, S. C.

1898—Boycott declared criminal—contracts hissing up Judge Ricker.

1898—Rich silver ore struck in Silver Bell mine, Ariz.

1894—Round trip ticket disclosed by Mr. Gale, N. S. W.

1894—Brattus.

1894—Combustion engine designed as President.

1894—Admiral Denham, U.S.N., relieved from further duty.



For Rent—Fine, well-lighted front rooms in third story of Times Building. Also, large rear room, suitable for society hall. Elevator to be installed. Times Building, basement.

Rev. Anna Shaw, the most brilliant woman orator on the platform today, will give her great lecture, "The Fate of Republics," at Simpson Tabernacle Saturday evening, April 4. Of this lecture, Frances Willard said: "It is one of the finest I ever heard, both in matter and delivery. Audiences are conglutinated by her cultured manner, enlivened by her wit, and captured by her logic." Admission, 25 cents.

Good Friday services today at St. Paul's Church, opposite the park, at 10 o'clock, and from 12 to 2 o'clock p.m. All seats free; all church visitors and strangers are welcome.

For sale—Fine Early Rose seed potatoes at Loeb, Fleischman & Co., No. 216 North Los Angeles street, at 80 cents per hundred weight.

Ladies' ties. Yesterday Silverwood, the furnisher, received a big shipment, which includes the new swell things. Call and see them.

Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

Do you want Indian baskets? Take advantage of our discount sale and get bargains. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 335 South Spring.

Easter supper tonight from 5 to 8, at Methodist Church, corner Union avenue and Court street. Easter eggs and candies on sale.

Ladies, do not buy your spring hat before you see the bargains at Mrs. C. D. Howry, No. 313 South Spring street; closing sale.

Funeral Director C. D. Howry was called to Wilmington yesterday to take charge of the funeral of Jacob Ritz.

C. D. Howry forwarded the remains of F. N. Philbrick to New Hampshire yesterday for interment.

The Redlands Hot salt-water baths will open up for season 1896 Saturday morning, April 4.

Call telephone 234 for ambulances. Kregelo & Breese, Sixth and Broadway.

Eastern and California oysters on shell, 50c dozen, Hollenbeck Hotel Café.

Hick's, for best drinks, finest candy, ice cream, No. 206 South Broadway.

Buy Easter neckwear at Silverwood's, No. 124 South Spring.

Sitting Bull Indian relics at Campbell's.

Indian basket sale at Campbell's.

If Mrs. M. E. Fortin will call at the office of the Associated Charities at once she will hear of something to her advantage.

Constable Skinker of Pomona brought two petty larcenists to the County Jail yesterday. Amanda Bernard and Porcelio Trojillo.

A notice appeared on the bulletin board of the Police Station yesterday which maketh glad the heart of the sturdy copperhead money ready.

Juan Camacho was lodged in the County Jail yesterday by Constable Schwartz of San Pedro, to serve out a ten days' sentence for disturbing the peace.

It is proposed for the First Regiment of the National Guards of California to come this summer for its annual encampment at Santa Monica. There are twelve companies in the regiment.

Much excitement was caused at 5 o'clock last evening by the fainting of a woman on Main street just across from the postoffice. She was put into a wagon and taken to her home in the Olive flats.

A baby girl was taken to the Police Station at 12:30 o'clock yesterday by a woman who found her on Spring street. She had not been in the Police Station two minutes when her mother appeared and carried her away.

The United States District Attorney has advised that the argument in the suit against the railway companies for the restoration of the public domain of the land included in the overlapping grants in Southern California has gone over to the April term of the United States Supreme Court.

The annual meeting of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union will occur today at Temperance Temple.

The meeting opens at 10 o'clock, at which hour Mrs. Anna S. Averill will give a Bible reading. Reports of the work will be given during the day and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Mattie Buckley and Sadie Brooks got drunk last evening. They were taken to the Police Station at 9 o'clock and locked up for the night. The men who came to bail the women out were told they must stay in the jail until they were sober, and that they would not be admitted to bail until 7 o'clock this morning.

On account of her attempt to jump from a moving electric car, Mrs. Fleischman of No. 1239 Union avenue is nursing a broken arm. The unfortunate accident happened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. University electric car No. 121 had just reached the corner of Fourth and Spring streets when Mrs. Fleischman jumped off.

Mrs. M. E. Quick, who was for many years a missionary in India, will give a little talk before the King's Daughters of Los Angeles at their regular monthly meeting in the First Methodist Church on Saturday at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. Quick has many interesting Indian curios which she will exhibit and explain during her talk on the work of India.

Chief Crowley of San Francisco has written to Chief Glass, asking if he can find any trace of a four-year-old girl, who was brought to Los Angeles two years ago by Mrs. Hiram Rattan. It is said Mrs. Rattan, shortly after reaching Los Angeles, married Irwin Porter. She left the city after living with him a year, leaving the child with people unknown to the authorities.

Robert Mack was arrested at Redondo Wednesday afternoon on a charge of robbing the Southern Pacific Company's uptown office at San Pedro. He secured only a small amount of booty. The proof against him is strong, for J. B. Bennett, the assistant agent, saw him hanging around the station Monday evening, and some of the stolen property was found upon Mack's person.

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Republican League tonight at Justice Morrison's courtroom. Arrangements will be made for a rousing demonstration to be given in the near future, and the policy of the league in the approaching primaries will be fully defined. Good speakers will be present, and all Republicans are invited to attend.

Sidney Barnett, a young man who was badly hurt Wednesday afternoon by being hit by a crown pulley, which fell from the top of a well derrick thirty feet high, is still in the Receiving Hospital. At a consultation held on the case by three doctors yesterday, it was decided it would be unsafe to attempt to remove the young man to his home. The precise nature of his injuries has not yet been ascertained.

MacLay-Walker.

A very pretty marriage was celebrated at Fernando last evening, the contracting parties being Miss Josephine MacLay and Thomas J. Walker. The ceremony was performed at the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. M. J.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chichester of Los Angeles, assisted by Revs. Wilbur and Spencer of San Fernando.

The church had been decorated by the friends of the bride, in a manner only possible in California, with a profusion of flowers, ferns and palms. The bride was attired in an elegant gown of cream duchesse satin, on train, with regulation veil and orange blossoms.

The maid of honor, Miss Grace Moffitt, wore white tulle over satin, and the four bridesmaids, Misses Mamie Mendonhall, Martha Arnold, Fannie Wheelwright and Lillian Williamson, were beautiful in gowns of pink, blue, lemon and heliotrope albatross cloth, with full lace oversleeves and trimmings of satin ribbon. The groom was attended by F. W. Prince of Los Angeles as best man and Messrs. Robert MacLay, Charles MacLay and Charles Moffitt. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Kate P. MacLay, which was attended by upward of three hundred guests, among them many Angelenos, Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for Coronado after the reception. They will make a tour of Southern California resorts, and be at home after April 20 at No. 1014 West Thirtieth street, Los Angeles.

Among the guests were: Mrs. Trogden of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Widney, Dr. MacLay, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Lyndall, Dr. J. P. Widney and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, John Burr and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Prince of Lankershim, the Misses Sterling, Breese, Glidden, Ralney, Tilden, Edmonson, Hawk and Widney; Messrs. McCloskey, Whittier, H. C. Hubbard.

The Beggar Tried to Escape. Detective Goodman found George Brooks and John White asking for the price of a night's lodging last evening and promptly arrested them both. Just as they reached the Police Station both men broke away from his grasp. One turned up Second toward Spring street and the other in the opposite direction, toward Broadway. But neither one effected his escape. One ran plump into the arms of Clerk Hensley and one into the friendly embrace of Officer Phillips. So Brooks and White went back and in to the City Jail.

Lowest Prices Ever Offered in Los Angeles. Why do we sell so many Indian baskets? Because we have the largest variety and sell at the lowest prices. We can save you 20 per cent, to 25 per cent, on any make of baskets, because we collected them in person last summer and saved the profit of the middle man. We will continue our discount sale only a few days longer. So if you want baskets, come this week and get your choice. Our window is filled with all varieties and prices marked on them. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 335 South Spring street.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH will sell at auction, in addition to the plots advertised by them, several other tracts in the vicinity, which will be sold in one and two-acre pieces. This auction of Calhoun Valley land will be held on the premises on Saturday, April 4, at 12 o'clock. Parties who desire to attend can take the Santa Monica electric line, getting off at the power-house at the new town of Sherman. A lunch will be served.

VISIT the Norwalk ostrich farm; 1800 elegant birds.

A More Economical Way

Is to buy your Hat and just what trimming you want of us, get it trimmed wherever you like—here if it pleases you. Our expert trimmer trims to order only. We sell no ready-trimmed Hats. All untrimmed goods at "Cut Rates."

The Marvel Cut Rate

Millinery Co.

241-243 South Broadway.

Double Store.

The Paris

Millinery

Parlors.

LADIES!

My Millinery is fine and stylish. Everything late and desirable for Easter can be found at my Parlors. Prices low.

Mrs. F. W. Thurston,

357 South Spring St.

Corner Fourth.

Don't miss seeing our

Easter Hat Display.

H. HOFFMAN,

Stylish Millinery. 240 S. Spring

Extra For Friday And Saturday.

Another Manufacturer of Fine

Hose gone by the board—

Failed. We got the Stock.

Today and Tomorrow, while

we're unpacking the others,

we offer the Men's, including:

Fancy Stripes,

Tan and Dark Seal,

Fast Black,

Silk Embroidered,

Lisle Thread,

Balbriggan,

Combed Maco,

Hose that cannot be touched

anywhere in town for less

than 30c the pair; see them

in our window and choose

from the lot for

The 18c pair

6 pair \$1.00

A. HAMBURGER

& SONS.

North Spring Street.

Don't miss seeing our

Easter Hat Display.

H. HOFFMAN,

Stylish Millinery. 240 S. Spring

Kinney Needs a Rest.

The jury in the Kinney-Brown case returned a verdict late last night that Brown was guilty. The sentence was \$200 or 100 days in the County Jail.

When Mrs. Brown heard the verdict she drew herself proudly up and said, "We'll save our money. We wouldn't pay a cent if it was a thousand years!" Then a tender smile appeared upon her dusky face, as she added, "Poor Kinney needs a rest, anyway."

Licensed to Wed.

Clarence W. Blanchard, aged 24, a native of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Gusle Langtre, aged 23, a native of Iowa; both residents of Los Angeles.

Isidor Oppenheim, aged 34, a native of Germany, and Nellie Raphael, aged 24, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas James Walker, aged 29, a native of England and a resident of Los Angeles, and Josephine Lloyd MacLay, aged 29, a native of California, and a resident of San Fernando.

Aaron Ramsay, aged 23, and Annie Stephenson, aged 30; both natives of Canada and residents of Pasadena.

Burton Leeland Kiser, aged 24, a native of Ohio, and Ruby Adelia Noyes, aged 18, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

RITTS—On San Pedro Ranch, Los Angeles county, Mr. Jacob Ritz of Rhine, Germany, 37 years of age.

Funeral services and interment at Wilmington yesterday.

FOID—Thursday afternoon, April 2, 1896, C. W. E. Ford, at his residence, Edgemont, Bellevue avenue, Los Angeles.

Funeral services will be given.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

All members of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at their hall, No. 226 1/2 South Spring street, Friday, April 3, at 1 p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Willis E. Keller, deceased. All visiting brothers invited. Funeral at United Brethren Church, corner Pio and Hope streets at 2:30 p.m. All friends invited.

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented; no charge to customers. Zobel's, 219 S. Spring.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Calhoun Valley land sale so extensively advertised will positively be held on Saturday, April 4, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. The enterprise firm which has this sale in charge has secured three other very choice pieces, which will also be offered at auction at this sale, in lots of one acre upward. There has never been a finer opportunity to secure a lovely suburban home at small cost. Take the Santa Monica electric cars Saturday morning, get a nice lunch at the sale, and buy a piece of land in the famous frontiers belt. See Point-dexter & Wadsworth about it, No. 305 West Second street.

Extra For Friday And Saturday.

Another Manufacturer of Fine

Hose gone by the board—

Failed. We got the Stock.

Today and Tomorrow, while

we're unpacking the others,

we offer the Men's, including:

Fancy Stripes,

Tan and Dark Seal,

Fast Black,

Silk Embroidered,

Lisle Thread,

Balbriggan,

Combed Maco,

Hose that cannot be touched

anywhere in town for less

than 30c the pair; see them

in our window and choose

from the lot for

The 18c pair

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H. HOFFMAN,

Stylish Millinery. 240 S. Spring

Dress Goods Novelties.

Pattern upon pattern

of the most winsome

styles, the most novel

kinds, the most reasonable

prices.

Ice Cream Soda, 5c.

A. HAMBURGER

and Sons.

NORTH SPRING STREET.

It Pays to Trade on Spring Street.

A Surging Sea of Flowers.

An Ocean of Trimmed Hats. The Easter mass is gayer than ever today. No wonder the

Millinery trading of the town is being done right here. The vastly larger assortments, the

vastly smaller prices, and the newest, most entrancing Millinery Fashions must win you all.

Easter Capes.

Garments complete, stock

complete—Style, qualities,

prices—All made to suit

you. No matter where

you've hunted before, you'll

find just what you're looking

for here.

Tan Cloth Capes, \$4.50.

Ladies' Fine Tan Cloth Capes, all over

braided with braid to match, new fan-

tail back.

Tan Kersey Capes, \$6.

Elegant Tan Kersey Capes, notched

velvet collar and bottom tailor stitched

with 10 rows silk lined with changeable

Taffeta silk.

Persian Velvet Capes, \$8.

Ladies' Persian Velvet Capes, handsome

lace Ruche collar, lined with fancy silk.

Tan Double Capes, \$8.50.

Ladies' Tan Double Capes, handsomely

silk braided, one of the neatest and

most dainty garments of the season.

Navy Kersey Capes, \$9.

Fancy Navy Blue Kersey Capes, notched

collar applied with velvet, appliqued

with strap of same material, silk

lined.

Havana Cloth Capes, \$12.50

Havana Brown Cloth Capes, Cape and

collar handsomely braided, lined with

beautiful silk.

Buy the New Home.

The most popular, the most durable, the

light running New Home, 3000 sold in Los

Angeles in three years. Moorehead &

Barre, sole agents for Southern California.

If you wish a cheap machine, see our \$50

JOHN L. CHAIR.

A Fare and Disinterested Case of Hero Worship.

He was tall and thin, with a peaked nose, misty eyes and moth-eaten whiskers. Clothed in large cowhide boots, innocent of blacking, trousers that disdained acquaintance with his ankles, and a linen duster, he strongly resembled the plowman of ancient rhyme, whose neat but gaudy attire consisted of "a look of honest, like-wise a flannel shirt." It was evident that the lean party was from the remote provinces, if one might judge from his rural attire and the straw in his mouth.

he presented a sheet of paper with "Geo. Wash. Spots" inscribed thereon in a cursive hand. "I want to see John L." he exclaimed in the same tone he used to call the cows home. "I've come in from Milpitas to see him and Paddy Ryan. What is he?" And he leaned across the counter and tickled the clerk in the ribs with a finger about the size and consistency of a tough German sausage. When informed by the clerk that John L. and his company had departed for classic Boston some four weeks previously, the rural stranger was somewhat flabbergasted. However, a kindly-disposed bellboy pointed out to the disappointed granger the chair wherein the famous bruiser was wont to sit, and he showed a disposition to

grovel before it. By a laudable effort he restrained himself, rushed to the bar and bought many and diverse kinds of drinks. Later in the afternoon he was seen, sitting opposite the famous chair, with his ulcer oozing and his hat carefully arranged over one wandering eye.

The First Ticket.

W. B. Archibald of Fredonia, N. Y., purchased the first round-trip ticket to Santa Monica yesterday. No. 6, for which some rivalry developed. Mr. Archibald, who is the author of various works on quick and accurate methods of estimating square monuments, and

other technical volumes, was offered \$3 for the ticket, but kept it as a memento of his visit to Southern California, and purchased a second ticket, on which he rode to Santa Monica and back with the rest of the excursionists.

Fruit Quotations.

Reports received from the eastern market by the local fruit exchange show an upward tendency in quotations. Fancy navels are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a box, and are very scarce. Nearly all the navels have been sold, and even the Mediterranean sweets and seedlings are rapidly disappearing. Foreign competition is being felt but slightly, and the whole country is looking to California for both oranges and lemons.

A CHILD'S RUIN.

Ran Away with a Girl and Two Boys.

From circumstances which have just developed, it seems a pity that Bertha Petrie was not sent to Whittier several months ago, when she first achieved notoriety by running away from home, instead of being left at large.

At No. 521 Wall street lives a family named Stenerson. In the family is a 14-year-old girl, Emma Stenerson. She has always seemed virtuous and well-behaved. But Wednesday morning she ran away from home. The day passed by and all night, but nothing was seen

nor heard of her by her family. Early yesterday morning they started forth to look for her. Her elder sister heard a rumor that Emma had been seen walking toward the southern part of town. Miss Stenerson hurried in pursuit.

Down near the corner of Jefferson and San Pedro streets is a big alfalfa patch. As Miss Stenerson passed by, she espied a familiar blue calico dress and the gleam of a red 'Tam o' Shanter' cap. There in the field was Emma Stenerson, a blue-eyed, full-faced Scandinavian girl, in company with Bertha Petrie, a young girl who lives near the Stenersons, and two young men.

Heartbroken at the sight, the sister went stumbling through the alfalfa, too weak with grief to run fast. The four young people fled faster than she could

follow, and dodging behind sheds and bushes, soon cast her off the trail.

Mrs. Stenerson and her elder daughter went to the Police Station and told the wretched story to Humane Officer Clarke, sobbing as if their hearts would break. He promised to do everything possible to help them in their trouble.

The Petrie girl, with whom Emma Stenerson has run away, was brought up in the Superior Court some months ago. Her father declared her incorrigible. But it seemed then she had had a hard time at home and had merely run away to avoid the abuse of a quick-tempered father, so the judge refused to send her to the State Reform School, but told her parents to try once more to make her what a girl should be. Evidently the effort has failed.

The purpose of this series is to give the news for the week of Christ's passion as it might have been narrated if a daily newspaper with modern methods and facilities had existed in His time and country.

A MODERN JOURNAL IN ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

The Jerusalem Evening Journal.

FOR PASSIONTIDE. IN EIGHT NUMBERS.

(NUMBER 7.)

FRIDAY, XV. NISAN.

(8 NUMBERS.)

JESUS IS TAKEN AT NIGHT.

The Roman Soldiers Find Him in the Garden of Gethsemane.

ALL HIS DISCIPLES RUN AWAY.

He is Led Before Annas, Calaphas, Pilate, Herod; Then Back Again to Pilate, Who Gives Sentence of Death.

(Matt. xxvi, 36-48; Mark xiv, 23-54, 66-72; Luke xxi, 39-62; John xviii, 1-27.)

Long before daylight this morning the military band that Judas led forth at midnight, returned with Jesus a captive. The arrest was made at the entrance to Gethsemane, where they found Him with His disciples.

Even from these He went apart. All the warm currents of His overflowing soul seemed to stop in an inward, silent, surging struggle, and deepest sorrow deepened into the desolation of an awful inward agony. They that were nearest slept while His soul was wrestling. His deepest sorrow they saw not, but only the bloody sweat caused by His intense anguish when He awoke them and bade them watch and pray. Three times He left them to commune in solitude; three times they slept, and three times He returned and bade them pray that they enter not into temptation. On the third awakening they were startled by gleaming torches of an approaching multitude.

"They are seeking me," said Jesus, and the greatest consternation prevailed. As the torches neared, the leader was seen to be Judas, who hastened ahead and saluted his Teacher with repeated and effusive

the finger the servant's ear was healed. The guard then brought forward cords to bind their captive, and all His disciples fled as the military were tying the knots. Jesus resented the indignity and rebuked them for thus seeking Him under the cover of darkness, since He had been daily before them in the

vened them in an informal council of the Sanhedrin, and commenced the trial of the prisoner before him. It was a travesty of justice. They acted both as prosecutors and judges, and the witnesses whom they called demolished each other's testimony, while the condemned looked on in silence. Then the

urge upon the Roman court, for they felt sure that it would not be entertained.

Pilate therefore took Jesus into the palace, and after a short examination, returned and announced that he could find no guilt in the prisoner before him. To Herod, the impatient crowd next took the Galilean, expecting to obtain sentence from the ruler of Galilee, since

they would choose the murderer. But the ruse failed, they called for Barabbas, and demanded the crucifixion of the Nazarine.

"He has made Himself the Son of God," was finally charged. The Greek pictures of heathen gods evoking vengeance from heaven, rose up before Pilate. It proved the entering wedge with which

The Jerusalem Evening Journal.

A Fearless, Independent Daily Newspaper.

Published every day except Saturday.

JERUSALEM, FRIDAY, XV. NISAN.

THE ADVERSARY OF TRADITIONALISM. "It is finished." Death has concluded his ministry. It was a hated agonizing death at the hands of His own people. But now that He is laid away in Joseph's rock-hewn tomb, and sealed with a heavy stone, may we not as Jews for a moment lay aside our hatred and look at the good He sought to do. Born in Judea, He sought to do. He was one of us, and no one loved Israel more than He. Bitter tears He has wept for us, and in His moments of supreme agony. He was only petitioned on high for the forgiveness of His slayers. Much as it has been feared, never in His career has He undertaken to displace the rightful authority of any man. His blows were directed, not at His people, but at their traditions, and on them they have indeed fallen with fearful force. Now that all personal animus is gone, let us in sincerity reflect on these attacks of the Nazarene, and see if they were not merited and necessary.

To the synagogue, its doctrine, practice and expectations. His teaching has been fundamentally antithetical, but with the purity, kindness, charity and patience through suffering, of our people His every act has been in strictest accord.

choly gathering on Golgotha. Among them were his mother, her sister-in-law Mary, and Mary of Magdala. At 9 o'clock the skull-like rocky knoll just outside the gate was reached, and the three crosses were raised. On the central one a board was fastened with the inscription: "This is Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."

The Jews who followed the crucifixion party were highly disgusted when they saw the inscription that was given of their victim. "Why," they argued, "the people will think that some chieftain of ours is suffering this great indignity." They begged Pilate to change it, but were refused.

Around the central sufferer the crowd gathered; there were the Jewish rulers, the soldiers, the priests, the scribes and the elders. Many taunts were uttered as he hung there, but to all their mocking he maintained a dignified silence. But seven times he spoke in the agonizing hours that he hung, conscious of all that was going on. That the bodies might not hang on the crosses through the high Sabbath day, the Jews went to Pilate and proposed that the severest punishment of bone-breaking be given and the sufferers killed. But while they were gone Jesus startled the soldiers by loudly calling:

"Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." The very rocks shook violently ere the sound of His voice had hardly died away, and terrorized the soldiers that were there. The centurion looked on the deed and exclaimed: "Truly, this was the Son of God."

Judas Seeks to Undo His Deed. (Matt. xxiii, 3-10.)

As the Sanhedrin were in session to-day, Judas unexpectedly interrupted and startled its proceedings with his behavior. The culprit he had betrayed was before Herod in the neighboring palace of the Maccabees. Judas evidently had little thought that his deed would hasten such a terrible climax. He begged the temple rulers to stay the doom.

"What business is that of ours? Go and do it yourself," they retorted. For a moment his wild eyes wandered in a vacant stare, and then, with a fling, he hurled his thirty pieces of silver into their midst and as the coins resounded on the marble pavement, rushed from the temple and vanished down one of the least-frequented alleys of the city.

Joseph of Arimathea Gives His Tomb to Jesus. (Matt. xxvii, 57-61; Mark xv, 42-47; Luke xxi, 50-56; John xix, 38-42.)

Closely following the deputation of Jews to Pilate asking that the crucifixions might be shortened, came Joseph of Arimathea with a request for the body of the dead Galilean. The Governor was surprised that death had come so soon, but on hearing it confirmed, he gave the asked for permission. Joseph thereupon took the body from the cross to his tomb near by; and along with Nicodemus, his colleague in the Sanhedrin, they embalmed it and laid it away. None of the former followers of the Nazarine were present, but many of the women from Galilee watched the proceedings from a distance.

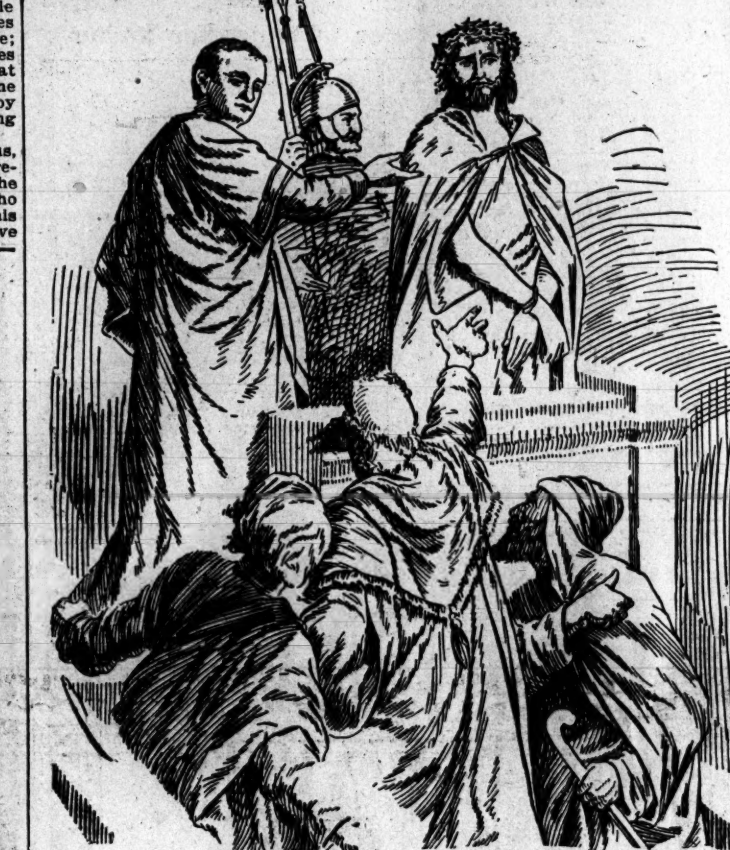
The Strange Darkness. For three hours this afternoon, a peculiar gloom has spread over our city and, judging from reports, also over all Judea. Many of the northern pilgrims see in it the disfavor of God with the assassination of their leader and some of the priests are deeply concerned. The lingering in the sluggish air of the smoke from the sacrifices last night has been suggested in explanation of the darkness, but no one is positive as to the cause.

The Cutting of the Wave-sheaf. Late this afternoon, three elders, each with a sickle and basket, followed by a curious throng, wended their way over the Kidron to the Ashes Valley. There in a field of barley they reaped the Passover sheaf for the celebration tomorrow.



CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN.

The homeward journey of the Galileans after their supper last night took them over the Kidron, up through the valley of the cedars and off to the left on the road toward Olivet. After a few steps this way were taken, their Teacher turned to the right and led them to His favorite retreat, Gethsemane. At its entrance he called aside Peter, James and John, and with them withdrew amid the deep moonlight shadows of the trees and shrubbery.



PILATE FINDS JESUS WITHOUT GUILT.

temple. They, however, gave little heed to His protests, and hurried Him toward the city while the servants of the priests followed behind. Among the latter, one friend of the Galilean captive thought to follow unobserved. He came from the house where the military first looked for Jesus, and thinking that he could gratify his curiosity without being noticed, mingled with the crowd, but was recognized. An attempt was made to take Him, but leaving His loose linen wrapper in the hands of His would-be captors, He fled into the darkness of the chilly night.

Up the slope to the upper city marched the guard. They first went into

president of the council, irritated at the poor progress the prosecution was making, stood up and ordered the prisoner to answer. Jesus said little, but on the few words which He uttered they judged Him quickly of blasphemy. He determined that He was worthy of death, and abandoned Him to the brutality of the guards while being transferred to the Roman civil court for sentence.

To Procurator Pilate, the roiling mob then took their charge, but refraining from entering a heathen house lest they be defiled for the Passover, they called the procurator out to them. There in the open air on the mosaic pavement between the two wings of the Roman



RETURNING FROM GOLGOTHA.

It had been denied by the Governor of Judea, Herod sent them back to Pilate. The Governor again objected to passing the sentence of death and endeavored to gain the assent of the priests to the release of Jesus in accordance with their custom of setting a prisoner free at the time of the feast in token of respect. They acknowledged

the accusers broke the stubbornness of the judge, and when they called out, "We have no King but Caesar," the sentence was pronounced.

The Crucifixions on Golgotha. (Matt. xxvii, 32-36; Mark xv, 21-41; Luke xxi, 26-49; John xix, 17-37.)

The Roman soldiers conducted three



JUDAS RETURNS THE BETRAYAL MONEY.

the custom, and he thereupon nominated their prisoner and the leader of the recent insurrection, also named Jesus, Jesus Barabbas.

"Which Jesus shall I release?" he asked impatiently, little thinking that

crucifixions this morning. That of the Galilean prisoner was especially notable. Many women followed the detachment that escorted him, and their pitying presence amid the mocking men made a strange admixture of the melan-



THE CRUCIFIXION.

the palace of Annas, and then proceeded with their bound captive to the home of the High Priest Calaphas. Here Peter and John came to see what was being done with their Master from whom they had recently fled. John went in, but Peter remained with the servants and officers in the hall, and denied to several that he knew the accused one, whom Calaphas was privately examining in another room.

The crowing cock had hardly announced the dawn of day, when many priests and scribes arrived at the high priest's palace. Calaphas at once con-

Governor's palace, Pilate conducted his inquiry. He asked at once the charges on which the prisoner was brought; but natural as the question was, the priests and scribes, in the heat of their wrath against the Galilean, seemed to have little thought that they would need to have argument prepared with which to bring the Roman court to their way of thinking. However, they brought three charges:

"He has perverted our nation; He has forbidden to pay the Roman tribute; He has set himself up as a King." The charge of blasphemy they dared not



THE BURIAL OF JESUS.



JUDAS BETRAYS JESUS WITH A KISS

FROST PROTECTION.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE DISCUSSES PERTINENT PROBLEMS.

A Large Number of Prominent Agriculturists in Southern California and Immense Numbers of Farmers Read by Experts from Many Localities.

COLTON, April 2.—(Regular Correspondence.) The evening session of the Farmers' Institute filled the City Hall to its utmost capacity. Miss Sarah Stollker rendered a delightful song, after which a question box rendered up many points of interest.

"Education of the Farmer's Son," and "Education of the Farmer's Daughter," were ably handled by Prof. N. A. Richardson of Colton and Miss Margaret M. Mogueau, County Superintendent of Schools, respectively.

J. P. Baumgardner read a paper on "Farmers' Clubs," outlining the work being done by such organizations at Riverside and other points.

Prof. A. J. McClatchie of Throop Institute read a paper on "Susceptibility and Immunity to Plant Diseases," in which he gave many valuable points on the protection of fruit.

Today's session opened with a vocal trio rendered by three young ladies, after which Dr. W. Henderson pronounced an invigorating address.

J. S. Calkins of Pomona read a brief but valuable paper on olives, illustrating his points by samples of fruit distributed among the audience. He answered many pertinent questions propounded.

William C. Fuller read a paper on "Dairying," written by C. H. Sessions of Los Angeles. The paper emphasized the necessity of selecting cows which will give the most butter fat in proportion to feed. The writer deplored the waste of feed through careless feeding.

Prof. McClatchie spoke on "How Plants Grow," addressing his remarks to a large number of school children who were present in the body. His words were interspersed with many humorous remarks illustrative of the habits of plants. He said the difference in the methods of eating between animals and plants is that animals put food into themselves, but plants either lie down in their soup or come up and eat in their feed. He said the orange tree received only one-fifth of its growth from what it fed on, the balance of the growth coming from the soil.

Prof. A. J. McClatchie of Pomona College, with the aid of a number of drawings, spoke on "Transformations of Insects," following with answers to a number of queries.

The afternoon session opened with a vocal solo, after which the question box was again opened and many pertinent questions answered, discussion occupying considerable time.

Following this came the reading of a paper on "Dairying," written by C. H. Sessions of Los Angeles, and a paper on "Frost," by F. C. Finkle, originator of the theory of fighting frost by raising the dew-point of the atmosphere. He said in part:

"The recent experiences of horticulturists in Southern California have shown conclusively that the question of damage to fruit crops from frost is one which can no longer be ignored. In the earlier history of horticulture in Southern California, this question was regarded as one of no material consequence to the industry. It was commonly held that frost would occur only in certain localities, and that such localities were to be avoided, while in the favored sections, or so-called 'warm belts,' no danger was to be apprehended. This led to the imaginary classification of the country into 'frost belts' and 'frostless belts,' which were regarded as having certain fixed boundaries; and this popular delusion still exists, to a great extent, even after all these years of costly experience and experimentation."

"But Jack Frost was not so easily relegated to the domain where man would place him. He still persisted in claiming as his rightful empire what Nature had given him, and such extensions of it as the handwork of man made possible. He gradually dawned upon the masses engaged in horticulture as they year by year were forced to add figures to the rapidly growing column of losses representing the loss from damage by frost. The progress in this direction, however, was necessarily slow. Man is a hopeful being, and his view of dire events is more apt to be optimistic than pessimistic. Each year's damage was therefore made as small as possible, and the possibility of its recurrence was deemed so remote as to be unworthy of much consideration. But at the present time this is no longer a fact, and it is now literally true that the great mass of intelligent and thinking fruit-growers have come to a full realization of the fact that no locality as a whole is exempt from damaging frosts, and that time is continually augmenting the severity of frosts and increasing the danger in all irrigated horticultural sections. In this way the following and other pertinent questions have been asked to claim the attention of the public."

"What are the laws governing the distribution of frosts? What localities, if any, are wholly exempt from frost? Is the climate of Southern California changing so as to make frosts more general, severe and frequent? If so, what is the cause of such changes, and to what extent may we expect them to take place? Is it possible to avert the damage caused by frosts, and if so, what are the best and most economical methods to be pursued?"

"In what follows it will be our purpose to discuss these and kindred questions briefly, treating them from a purely scientific and practical standpoint."

DISTRIBUTION OF FROSTS.

"Frost is the direct result of a lowered atmospheric temperature, when the amount of moisture in the air is so small that it falls below the freezing point before the condensation of vapor begins, and it would seem no difficult matter to determine at what point this is likely to occur. In order to understand this matter fully it is only necessary to remember that heat will rarely expand the atmosphere, while cold will increase its density and weight. Hence in accordance with the universal law of gravitation the cold air, which is the heavier fluid, will settle in the lower places, while the warmer and lighter air will remain above it and touch the surface along the higher points."

But the admission of this fact without understanding the science of pneumatics has been the cause of serious errors and unwarranted assumptions among horticulturists. It has led to the very erroneous conclusion that the higher a point is above the sea level the less liability from damage by frost exists in that locality. This class of logic is like that of the Irishman who reasoned that the nearer anything is to the sun the colder it is, because the high mountains, which are nearest to the sun, are the coldest. But he saw his error when the other Irishman told him not to smoke such a short pipe or he would surely freeze his nose. In the same way we may tell our friends of the belief that a higher sea level elevation is the great desideratum, that according to their theory the mountain tops would make an excellent place for orange and lemon groves. But while it is true that cold air is the heavier, and will gravitate toward the low points and remain there, this simply shows that the relative elevations within limited

areas control the distribution of frosts.

"Frosts never occur in semi-tropical climates, when there are large bodies of atmosphere of unequal temperature, which can produce strong currents or winds. In such a case the intermingling of the air strata and the frictional heat generated by their rapid movements tend to prevent a sufficient fall in temperature to cause damage from frost. But it is when the air strata are of nearly equal uniform temperature in the early part of the evening that frosts occur during the following night. In such a case, particularly when the air is dry so as to rapidly radiate heat supplied to it, the loss of the heat from the air more rapidly than it is supplied from the earth and vegetation causes it to divide itself into warm and cold strata. These strata are not sufficiently extensive to cause wind currents, but will flow or gravitate as they settle in the places of relatively low elevation. Their movement is so slight that they travel only a small distance, and it is therefore a fact that cold air may settle into a depression and cause a frost at that point, while only a few hundred feet away on a hill where there is a moderate breeze the warmer air will then assume a plane directly above these strata and extend up to a point where the rarefaction of the atmosphere and consequently rapid radiation of its heat again makes the air cold and creates frost. Thus it is that in semi-tropical Southern California we have in all localities some damage by frost at the relatively low elevations of those localities, as well as at the very high ones, while there is a middle plane where the danger is at a minimum."

"The boundaries of these planes or zones are not fixed ones, however, since very atmospheric and a long period of rapid radiation often create so much cold air in the lower strata that it spreads over many points, which cold air, relating the warmer strata to a plane above the cultivated area. The above defines the true laws governing the distribution of frosts, which may be summarized as follows: (1) An absolute sea level elevation of any height can not insure safety from frost. (2) In any locality the relatively low places receive the most frequent and severe frosts. The relatively high places are the safer, but are not wholly exempt from damage."

CLIMATIC CHANGES AND THEIR CAUSE.

It is generally accepted by the people of Southern California that certain climatic changes have been occurring in recent years. These changes, in so far as they relate to the subject under discussion, consist in a modification of the wind currents and a lowering of the temperature.

"The effects, which have been observable on the wind currents, are that they have been checked and deflected at certain points, so as to alter both their force and direction. And the difference in temperature has been shown to take place, in most instances, at points where the wind has been practiced to a considerable degree, and for a long period of time. Of the fact that these changes in climate have actually occurred there can be no doubt. The effect upon local winds is directly traceable to two causes, namely, the growth of trees and the irrigation of the soil, while the lowering of the temperature is caused by irrigation alone. The accumulations of growing trees in large orchard districts present more or less resistance to the natural movements of winds and deflect the stronger currents upward, while the gentler winds are turned in other directions. This produces a calm among the orchards, which is conducive to the chilling of the atmosphere. But the fact that plants are not usually frozen close to a windbreak is sometimes cited to prove that windbreaks are not instrumental in chilling the atmosphere, but this fact is due to the partial penetration of wind currents through the windbreaks causing a vortex or eddy of air near them."

"The effect upon the local winds caused by a continued irrigation of the soil in a locality is closely allied to the question of the effect of irrigation upon the temperature, and the two will therefore be treated together. In order to discuss these matters it is necessary to understand the exact effect of irrigation upon the soil. For the first few years after its inauguration the effect is not perceptible. But as it extends over a great many years the result is that the subsoil water begins to approach the surface. It does not reach the same length of time in all localities for the subsoil water to reach the top of the ground, or so near to it that the ground will always be kept wet. The time depends upon the slope and character of the land. On land having a steep incline and a porous soil, the water will percolate away so much more rapidly that it requires a long period of irrigation to make the supply of subsoil water so great that it cannot percolate away without raising the plane of saturation to the surface of the ground. But on land consisting of compact soil, particularly when on a steep slope, it requires but a few years to make the plane of saturation nearly coincident with the ground surface. The experiences in all irrigated countries show that this takes place, so that after a time a drainage system becomes advisable in connection with an irrigation system. If a drainage system cannot be afforded, groundwater in the use of water must be observed, in order to avoid converting the land into a swamp. But even when these precautions are observed as much as is possible, the ground inevitably becomes wet at the surface and the underlying sheet water rises almost to the top. The effect of this can only be to lower the temperature of the atmosphere very rapidly as soon as the sun has set, so that evaporation from the wet ground has practically ceased. The explanation of this is that the wet ground has become a slower conductor of heat than the dry ground, and during the day it absorbs but a small amount of heat, while the greater part of the sun's daily heat is consumed by evaporation from the wet surface and again carried away into space by the air. When the ground is wet, the heat is carried down to a considerable depth this is not the case, since the heat is then principally absorbed by soil and again given off with corresponding rapidity during the ensuing night, so that a constant evaporation of moisture from the land continues until morning."

"It therefore becomes apparent that the effects of irrigation in a locality are to lower the nocturnal temperature of the air, which not only increases the danger from frost, but for this reason, but also causes an unfavorable change in the local winds. By reason of its coldness the density of the air becomes so great that it cannot be replaced by the pressure of outside bodies of air having a higher temperature, and as it lies in the low valleys neither can it move out and displace the lighter air around it. Wind currents therefore become impeded or entirely cease, so that the resulting calm and the slight amount of radiation and evaporation from the wet ground cause the temperature and dew point of the atmosphere to continue to fall during the greater part of the night. In this way, when the air is exceedingly dry, so that it conducts the small amount of heat supplied to it away into

space with great rapidity, the result is a severe and damaging frost."

PREDICTION AND PREVENTION.

"Before it can be asserted positively that frosts can be prevented it is essential that their advent be predicted with confidence. If such predictions can be made a sufficient length of time in advance of the frost to enable the necessary preparations to be made for curing protection, then, as will be seen later, it is an entirely practicable and feasible proposition to obtain protection. In this connection it is proper that we should acknowledge the service rendered by the Weather Bureau in predicting frosts. Since the inauguration of this service a few years ago, all general frosts have been predicted with great success, and only when purely local frosts have occurred has the Weather Bureau failed to predict them. It is therefore safe to assert that, for all general frosts, the fruit-growers of Southern California can rely upon the predictions made by the Weather Bureau. Still it must be admitted that where so large an area is covered by the lance and it is therefore impossible to rely solely upon the bulletins of the Weather Bureau, except that when these are given out, a general frost of sides no effect of frost can be expected, which makes the taking of extra precautions necessary."

"When a large amount of moisture is present in the atmosphere and has to fall to a very low temperature before condensation begins, after which any further fall is rendered impossible by reason of the heat given off in condensation. But, on the contrary, when the quantity of vapor in the air is scanty, the temperature has to fall to a low point, for condensation to begin, and when it must fall below the freezing point of water before the vapor in the air begins to condense, the danger of frost is increased. The determination of the dew point is, therefore, the matter of greatest importance in predicting a frost, since there can be no frost unless the dew point carries enough moisture to cause condensation above the temperature at which water freezes to secure a certain and economical method for affording protection against frost? In answering this question it is necessary to consider briefly the various methods suggested up to the present time, from which, if they can be carried out, protection may reasonably be expected to follow. These methods are as follows: Covering the orchards, running water in the orchards, smudge fires, small coal fires, including wind currents, spraying the vegetation with water, and with water, and evaporating water from vats, or other receptacles. The first six of these methods have been proposed by various other persons, and used with more or less success in different places up to the present time, while the last-named method was for the first time proposed by the writer a few months since. It is, therefore, needless to say that we believe the last-named method to be the best."

COVERING THE ORCHARDS.

"The protection of orchards by means of canvas covering has been successfully tried in some countries, particularly in Italy, and other orange-growing districts along the Mediterranean. The cheaper method of doing this is to erect poles between the tree rows, and wire stretched across their tops, and by rolling out canvas across the entire orchard with curtains to inclose the sides."

RUNNING WATER IN ORCHARDS.

"The principle upon which this method is founded is correct, since by evaporation from the irrigating water moisture is supplied to the air, and the dew point raised, while the air is also made a less rapid conductor of heat. When light frosts occur, which are caused by the dew point being but little below freezing, this method will prove efficacious."

SMUDGE FIRES.

"The smudge-fire method has undoubtedly been used more extensively to guard against frost than any other. This method is also partly founded on correct principles, as it is well known that combustion produces moisture, particularly if the combustion is imperfect, as with smudge fires. But on the other hand, the amount of moisture obtained is generated by the use of an unnecessarily large quantity of fuel, which renders the method expensive. The large amount of smoke created, which is mingled with the moisture, is also a disadvantage, as the smoke is light, and has a tendency to rise, carrying the moisture away with it into space."

SMALL COAL FIRES.

"It is claimed that small coal fires in baskets placed throughout the orchards between the tree rows will be an effective remedy, and that its cost will not exceed fifty cents per acre for a night's protection. But the fact is that can result from this method will depend largely upon the quantity of moisture created by the combustion, as well as the feasibility of keeping all 'out doors' with a dry heat."

INDUCING WIND CURRENTS.

"It has been maintained by some that frosts can be prevented by creating artificial wind currents in the atmosphere. It is undoubtedly true that if wind currents can be generated and kept up during the night, no frost would be possible, as the mixing of the air strata, etc., would raise the temperature. But unfortunately all the methods suggested for raising the wind are so costly and utterly impracticable that no value can attach to them."

SPRATING WITH WATER.

"This method was proposed by W. H. Hammon, forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau at San Francisco, Cal., a short time after the writer invented the process of supplying vapor to the atmosphere by the evaporation of water. It involves the correct principle in frost protection, since the spraying of the vegetation with artificial fires will supply moisture to the atmosphere, thereby raising the dew point and temperature of the air and conserving the heat furnished to it. There can be no question about the method being efficacious in preventing frosts, but it is well to consider its economical aspects and the probable results of its practical application, before it is recommended for general use."

PROTECTION BY EVAPORATION.

"From the previous discussions here in it is apparent that in order to protect against frost it is necessary to increase the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The reasons why a large amount of moisture in the atmosphere will prevent frost are as follows: A damp atmosphere is a sluggish conductor of heat, and will therefore retain the heat given to it, instead of carrying it away into space. A large amount of moisture in the atmosphere causes condensation to begin at a correspondingly high temperature and the heat given off by condensation maintains the temperature at a point equally high or higher. These principles are beyond question. I am not, however, at all sure upon these that the writer based his discovery for the prevention of frosts."

"In order to accomplish these objects and to avoid any other undesirable results, the vapor communicated to the air should be as pure as possible. No advantage is to be gained by the use of vapory smoke, while in many instances, as before pointed out, the harm resulting to fruit may be great. These considerations, as well as economy in the operation of a system of frost protection led the writer to suggest the use of vats or pans filled with water to which the heat can be applied from below. What is necessary is to have a small fire such as an oil jet under the vat, so that all the heat

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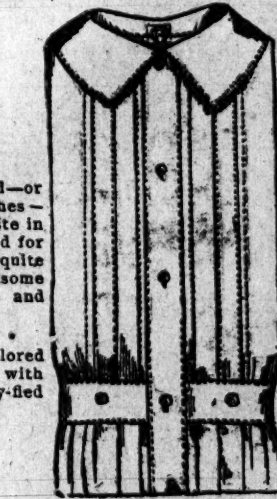
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from it is communicated directly to the water. In this way the heat is all expended in evaporating the water and not in rarefying the surrounding air. "Oil is undoubtedly the cheapest fuel at present obtainable in Southern California, as well as the most easily handled, and for these reasons has been considered the most desirable. It can be applied by means of a burner under the water vat in a jet of such volume as will be required. But it is not to be burned all night without further attention. In any system of frost protection the cost of attendance is a very important item, and any fact which requires a large number of all-night attendants will surely become burdensome and costly. "To conclusion the writer desires to call attention to the results of a few personal experiments and estimates based upon these. First, the vapor from an evaporating vat will penetrate the air a distance of about 850 feet in all directions from the vat on a still night. Second, the amount of fuel oil required to evaporate enough vapor to raise and maintain the temperature of the air above the danger point on as cold a night as has been ever witnessed in Southern California will not exceed 50 cents per acre. The experiments upon which these deductions are based have been made both with an artificial evaporator and by observing the phenomenon of natural warm springs. Third, the writer has estimated the number of vats required for a given area and their cost, which, with the very best of apparatus, self-operating

FOR ART LOVERS AND MEN AND WOMEN OF CULTURE.

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AGRICULTURAL PARK.

THE RESULT OF THE DIRECTORS' MEETING YESTERDAY.

Thomas H. Williams, the President of the California Jockey Club, is awarded the lease for the Entertainment Year.

The board of directors of Agricultural Park held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the McDonald Block for the purpose of considering the bids of those desiring to lease the park. The directors present were Capt. Newton, Dan Stevens, R. B. Brown, George Hinds and W. H. Wiley.

Three bids were received, the bidders being Ed Ryan, the present holder, Peter Webber, the well-known horseman, and Thomas H. Williams, the president of the California Jockey Club of San Francisco. Mr. Ryan bid \$50 per month for three years, \$25 per month for two years and \$10 per month for one year. Mr. Webber bid \$2000 for two years, and \$1000 for three years. Mr. Williams' bid was \$331 per month for the first year, and \$355 per month for the second and third years if he extended the lease for a fourth year. He also offered to accept the last-mentioned bid, and the lease will be at once forwarded to Gov. Budd for his approval, such being the arrangement made when the Governor was last in Los Angeles.

Mr. Williams, the youthful but successful bidder was seen at the Hollenbeck yesterday afternoon, and he lined his plans in connection with the track. "I shall be glad if anyone will take the season and the charge of the track off my hands at a nominal rent, as I have no time to run a roadhouse. We, that is, myself and my colleagues, expect to spend several thousand dollars in building improvements at the track, such as stables, etc. We are too busy in San Francisco to do anything at once down here, but when the racing season commences in California, we shall begin work."

"We shall start in next winter and give meets about every two weeks at the time. As we have already done in San Francisco, we shall interest eastern owners of trotting and running stock, and make the park a great wintering place. By giving meets for these people, and giving them a chance to earn their expenses while here, we hope to thoroughly interest them in the scheme. My idea is to give Los Angeles good racing and as much of it as it will stand. I made the proposition stand in San Francisco, and I have no doubt we shall do quite as well here."

Mr. Williams will bring down his own judges, starters, scales, clerk and secretary, but all under hands will be employed from Los Angeles. The Australian starting-gate will be used, as well as the Harris starting-gate. Mr. Williams controlling them both. It is his idea to interest the Furlingame Club of San Francisco and the local polo club, so as to interest society in the park. By giving good racing and a sufficiency of it, with the best race and handlers he can attract to the park, Mr. Williams feels reasonably sure that the idea will terminate successfully.

When the meeting of the directors was going on, and the first bid—Mr. Ryan's—was opened, the necessary check for \$2000 was discovered to be absent. While the directors were wondering on the difficulty, Mr. Williams arose and said, "Gentlemen, I will bet \$1000 to a peanut that my bid is the highest. I am so sure of this that if you will allow me, I will put up the necessary check to accompany Mr. Ryan's bid, so that it can be considered with the rest." The offer, after some cogitation, was accepted and the meeting moved on, resulting as has already been shown. Mr. Williams' bid was within hailing distance of Mr. Williams', so he got the lease on his merits, so to speak.

MARCH WEATHER.

The Atmospheric Conditions During the Last Month.

The monthly meteorological summary, issued from the Los Angeles station of the government Weather Bureau for the month of March, shows the mean temperature for the entire month to have been 58 deg. The warmest day was the 24th, when the mercury attained a maximum height of 89 degrees. On the second day of the month the lowest temperature, 35 degrees, was recorded. As showing how this compares with preceding years, the mean temperature for the month of March for sixteen years is given: 1878, 57; 1879, 58; 1880, 52; 1881, 57; 1882, 56; 1883, 58; 1884, 56; 1885, 55; 1886, 55; 1887, 60; 1888, 56; 1889, 59; 1890, 58; 1891, 58; 1892, 57; 1893, 54; 1894, 54; 1895, 56. The mean temperature for the entire period was 57 degrees, or one degree less than for this year. The total precipitation for the month was 2.37 inches, or 11 of an inch more than the average for sixteen years.

Only seven cloudy days were recorded. Frost was experienced on four nights, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of the month, but at no time were killing frosts experienced.

Exposition Medals.

Information has been received at the Chamber of Commerce from the Award Committee of the Cotton States International Exposition, lately held at Atlanta, that the medals awarded to Southern California exhibitors will be forwarded to the State Board of Trade of California within three weeks. About seventy medals will be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce here, for distribution to those entitled to receive them. It is further announced that the World's Fair medals about three hundred in number, will be here this month for distribution. Exhibitors at the two expositions will be awarded medals for their presentation.

Delayed by Injunction.

While reconstruction of the southern approach of the viaduct on San Fernando street has been delayed by injunction proceedings, the relaying of the tracks on Downey avenue is going rapidly forward. A gangway yesterday was putting in the rails at the intersection of Downey avenue and Truman street. It was intended to have the line past River station open by next Tuesday, but pending the disposition of the case in court cars are being sent around over 230th street to Truman, where they are switched over to Downey avenue and run out to the end of the line east of the city.

The Sunday-Closing Fight.

Sam Christopher, a first-street barber, and E. R. Holman, a young man employed by the Clerks' Union to canvass for signatures to a petition in favor of Sunday closing, were arrested some days ago on a charge of disturbing the peace by a row in Christopher's barbershop over the Sunday-closing question. Justice Owens took the case under advisement and yesterday rendered his decision. Holman was declared innocent. Christopher was found guilty. He will be sentenced at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

HOW TO MAKE FIVE DOLLARS.

The De Monte Company, now playing crowded houses in the big tent at the corner of Third and Wall, offer a prize of \$5 to the child presenting the largest list of words composed of letters found in the name "Chaun-Mo-Gr." The list is to be presented at the matinee tomorrow, when the admission will be 10 cents to all parts of the tent.

FOR THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

The Subscription Started for Purchasing Needed Property.

Inasmuch as the board of managers of the News and Working Boys' Home Society has obtained an option for ninety (90) days, to purchase the property at No. 638 Wall street, for four thousand (\$4000) dollars cash, said property consisting of a lot fifty (50) feet front on said Wall street, by a uniform depth of two hundred and forty-five (245) feet, with a ten (10) room house, and other improvements thereon, for permanent home for said society, the undersigned, do hereby announce to pay Mrs. M. E. Threlkeld, or order, president of the same, the several sums set opposite our respective names below, payable on demand, for the purpose of purchasing the above-named property, for the use of said society. These several amounts are subscribed by and for the use of the following persons, and will be promptly paid, whenever the aggregate sum of four thousand (\$4000) dollars is subscribed, and that the said property is to be free of all incumbrance, and a certificate of clear title and proper deed is furnished.

On hand from various sources, \$237.50
Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Company 150.00
Wm. Sherman 50.00
Mrs. C. E. Threlkeld 50.00
Unit Sunday-school 12.50
The Times-Mirror Company 1000.00
Burton J. Threlkeld 215.75
John F. Francis 20.00
Mrs. Emeline Childs 100.00
A. M. Ozmun 100.00
Mary J. Rankin 25.00
T. D. Stimson 50.00
H. Newman & Co. 20.00
J. R. Clifton 25.00
Mrs. J. R. Clifton 25.00
Grace M. E. Church, East First street, by W. A. Knighten 7.10
P. M. Mulford 25.00
F. A. Hutchinson 10.00
E. R. Threlkeld 10.00
P. M. Commercial company, by C. E. Packard, manager 5.00
D. Sale 5.00
J. R. Newberry & Co. 10.00
John D. Blackwell & Co. 10.00
N. B. Blackwell & Co. 10.00
H. Jevne 25.00
J. M. Hale & Co. 25.00
Eugene Germain 20.00
Mrs. Clara R. Shatto 25.00
Mullen & Bluet 25.00
Hamburger & Sons 10.00
Fiken & Co. 10.00
The Boston Store 10.00
Mrs. F. M. De Pauw 10.00
A. Friend 1.00
W. G. Hunt 1.00
Pacific Crockery Company 5.00
Joseph Schoder 10.00
C. D. Howry 10.00
A. Friend 10.00
Mrs. Nettie Miller 10.00
L. A. Rubber Stamp 1.00
J. R. Smurr 5.00
Mr. Vogel 1.00
W. A. Bingham 1.00
Peck & Chase Company 10.00
Fred K. Rule 10.00
Gen. D. Remick 5.00
Harrison Dickson 5.00
C. A. Parmelee 5.00
Simpson-Hack Fruit Co. 5.00
Nashell Mathews 5.00
Newmark Bros. 10.00
Hawley, King & Co. 10.00
Mrs. George R. Crow 10.00
J. O'Brien & Co. 10.00
M. A. Newman & Co. 10.00
The Los Angeles Electric Light Co. 25.00
The Los Angeles Lighting Co. 25.00
Haas, Baruch & Co. 25.00
Harris & Frank 25.00
J. W. Kneeland & Co. 10.00
H. Rhodes 10.00
Mrs. M. R. Alexander 5.00
Title Insurance and Trust Co. employees 40.00
B. F. Day 5.00
E. E. Wiley 5.00
J. C. D. Mathews 20.00
Citizens of Wilmington 20.00
Daniel Schick 5.00
Herman F. Heiman 10.00
B. E. Coulter 10.00
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank 25.00
Western Cement Company 5.00
A. Friend 1.00
William H. Summers 10.00
J. W. Patterson 10.00
Woodbury Business College 5.00
J. B. Lankershim 100.00
Prof. Fosbury 5.00
August Bookbinder 5.00
Harper & Reynolds 50.00
O. T. Johnson 50.00
M. J. C. S. Harrison 10.00
William Ferguson 10.00
Mrs. W. T. Dalton 10.00
Monsignor Nugent Lecture 35.50
E. Friend 1.00
L. A. Fawn 2.00
Baker Ironworks 25.00
W. L. Watts 10.00
F. J. J. 5.00
Mrs. Adelaide Tichenor 5.00
Queen Shoe Store 10.00
E. A. 10.00
California Paint Company 2.00
C. F. Heinemann 2.00
W. C. Patterson 10.00
George F. McLaughlin 1.00
Cash 1.00
Newmark & Edwards 10.00
J. C. D. Mathews 10.00
Burdette Lecture 26.27
Dr. F. A. Seymour 5.00
Joseph P. Loeb 5.00
W. L. Loeb 5.00
Mrs. R. J. Waters 10.00
Paul and Theodore Hammond 1.00
J. C. Kays 10.00
Jacob Brown 10.00
Dr. Wm. LeMoyné Willis 10.00
Mrs. W. L. Graves 5.00
Broadway Bank 10.00
Col. R. W. Baker 10.00
Employes County Clerk's Office 77.00
G. L. Hunkamp 10.00
Gen. D. Remick 5.00
F. M. Stein 1.00
James Smith 5.00
Cuddeback Packing Company 10.00
W. J. Hunsaker 25.00
W. Houser 25.00
Rev. W. J. Chichester 10.00
T. W. Brotherton 10.00
Mrs. H. G. Otis 10.00
A. M. Rawson 10.00
F. J. Capitan 10.00
Mrs. M. H. Page 10.00
G. A. Butler 10.00
A. Friend 5.00
Willie Joeb 5.00
Cash 5.00
Rev. George E. Dye 5.00
W. L. Whitman 5.00
W. H. Eader (L. A. Record) 5.00
Collection at the Rev. Campbell Lecture 72.69
E. R. Kellam 10.00
Kregolo & Breese 10.00
Dr. M. E. Spinks 5.00
H. B. Kneeland 5.00
Hester Holland Griffin 5.00
Mrs. C. P. Folkert 2.00
Johnam Elby 10.00
George H. Elby 5.00
Rev. Warren F. Day 5.00
Mrs. Ely 1.00
E. C. Hodgman 5.00
George Alexander 5.00
Frank Brown 1.00
Irving J. Mitchell 2.50
M. T. Owens 5.00
Total \$3878.16

AS YOU LIKE IT CLUB.

The "As You Like It" Club was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Charles Pemberton, at a Chinese afternoon yesterday, at her home on West Ninth street. The drawing-room was like a section of an art gallery, with its rare and beautiful Chinese curios, banners, umbrellas and screens. Red roses were massed about the room with charming effect. Chinese fan-tan was the game played. Chinese money being used. The rally cards were of red paper, inscribed with hieroglyphics, and the souvenirs were chop sticks. Under each table was a large bowl of mandarin oranges for the delectation of the guests. Mrs. Workman was the first prize, an exquisite Chinese teacup; Mrs. Jevne, the second, a Chinese framed picture; Mrs. Hamilton, the third, a beautiful rose bowl. The consolation, two dancing dolls, was bestowed upon Mrs. Burke. The refreshments, as far as possible, were in green and pink, and pink sweet peas were used to decorate them. The next meeting will be held May 7 at the residence of Mrs. Dana Burke on West Twenty-third street. Those present were Meses. Boyle Workman, J. Roth Hamilton, Le Grande Betts, Dan Jones, Mrs. B. O. Jones, Jauch, Mrs. J. Bond Francisco, Miss Harriet Smith and Miss Klokke were present as guests of the club.

A BOOK PARTY.

The book party given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barlow, at their home on South Hellman street, was an extremely pleasant affair. The guests, in their costumes, suggested the titles of books, and brains were reached to correctly apply them. Prizes were given for those guessing the largest number. The rooms were effectively decorated with roses and smilax. Mrs. Barlow was assisted in receiving by Meses. G. W. Sherwood, D. C. Morrison, W. A. Horne, C. A. Niel and H. I. Moore. The dining-room was presided over by the Meses. Wickman and Miss Duke. Mrs. Barlow was charming in a waist of Persian silk, and a black skirt. Mrs. Morrison was in white silk. Mrs. Moore wore white crepe. Mrs. Horne was in pink and black. Mrs. Sherwood's waist was of red silk veiled with black lace, and the sleeves of velvet. Mrs. Niel wore a black skirt and a waist of pale blue silk. Among the guests were: Judge and Mrs. D. C. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Niel, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bues, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Nickell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. M. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hopenstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sibbi, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barlow, Mrs. R. Balfour, the Meses. Duke, Lambie, Grace Lambie, Wiedenman, Lena Wiedenman, Ligon, Miss Perkins and Miss Perkins of San Francisco, Mr. McIntosh and Dr. W. H. Roberts.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Master Sayre Macneil entertained at his home in Azusa, Wednesday, in celebration of his tenth birthday. After a luncheon, the afternoon was spent in the cañon. The table was prettily decorated and there were mottoes and bonbons at each place. Over each chair were arching branches of white roses, and red roses were arranged in a large bowl in the center of the table, and scattered over the cloth. Those present were: Keith Vosburg, Murray Vosburg, Jamie and Triley, Adela, Bruce and Marion Macneil.

GERMAN REBEKAH ENTERTAINMENT.

A successful dancing party was given last evening by the German Edelweiss Rebekah Lodge, No. 67, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on South Main street. The Marcellus orchestra furnished the music. The feature of the evening was an April fool grab-bag. The floor was managed by Mr. Gherkins. The Reception Committee included Mrs. Schiele, Mrs. Bickell, Miss Fellner, and Messrs. Gherkins and Joseph Bickell.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

E. R. Kellam gave a dinner at the California Club followed by a theater party at the Los Angeles Theater last evening, in honor of Mr. Luyties of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Will Bishop and Miss Anna Mullins were among the guests.

VAPOR STOVES.

For summer use, economy and safety, as attested by the great number in use. The "Quick Meal" needs no fire. See them at the Case & Sturtevant Co.'s, Nos. 254 and 256 South Spring street.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Haskell entertained at hearts Wednesday evening at their home on Bonnie Brae street.

Much amusement was caused by the jokes invented to bewilder the guests. At the foot of the stairway stood two remarkably natural dummies, dressed as ladies, to whom profuse apologies were made when the gentlemen were obliged to pass in front of them. A punch bowl filled with colored salt water, which was later changed to delicious punch, was presided over by Ivy Schroder and Jennie Henderson. The score cards were of rough paper, heart-shaped and tinted, and partners were found by the plying together of the fragments of quotations on each. The highest score received by a lady was Mrs. Frank Owens received the lady's first, a silver letter opener, and Mrs. Seymour the booby, a bunch of paper carnations. Mr. Ted drew the booby prize, a cutglass cologne bottle, and Mr. Houx, the first, a silver mustache cup. The room was elaborately decorated with flowers. Red and green were used in the hall, pink sweet peas in the drawing-room, acacias and yellow roses in the library, and lilies and peonies in the dining-room. There was a graceful portiere of red and pink roses in the door between the parlor and library. Of Lady Hamilton's roses between the library and dining-room. There were eleven tables.

A DINNER AT REDONDO.

H. B. Ainsworth entertained at dinner at Hotel Redondo Wednesday evening. In honor of C. G. G. Mullin's birthday. The table decorations, which were all in pink, were exceedingly pretty. Carnations were used in profusion, and the table was set with gorgeous affair, illuminated with flaming candles. The dinner was followed by dancing in the ballroom, and a special treat was conveyed to the party in the city late in the evening. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Mullins, the Meses. Anna Mullins, Mary Mullins, Ethel Mullins, Cash, Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hoyle, Dr. Brook Alexander, Messrs. Luyties of St. Louis, Austin, Kellam and Ainsworth.

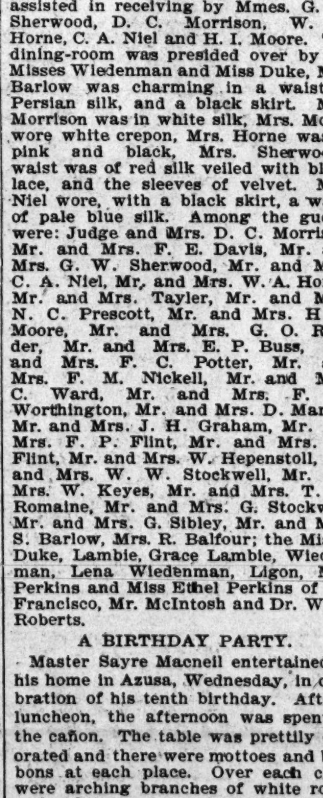
BETTER THAN PILLS.

FOR
Sick-headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

Many millions of people have tried Simmons' Liver Regulator for all the ailments enumerated above, and have declared it to be the "King of Liver Medicines." It goes to the root of matters, and is a sure remedy. Try it. For sale by all druggists, in liquid or powder.

EVERY PACKAGE.

Has the Red Z Stamp on the wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.



IT IS THE TASTE THAT KILLS!

When you find your nerves becoming weaker and weaker day by day, when you find your jarring nerves do not respond to the exigencies of the place, it is then time for you to use a remedy that will make you a really strong man. Hudson will do it. Use the great Hudson for Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and have yourself restored.

Send for FREE Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

TAINTED BLOOD.—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries a train of reproducing germs. These cause sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the Hudson Medical Institute.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

LIVER.—When your liver is affected you may feel blue, melancholy, irritable and easily discontented. You will notice many symptoms that tell you that your liver is out of order. You need a good liver regulator, and this you should take at once. You can get it from us. Write for book on liver troubles. "All About the Liver," sent free.

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KIDNEY remedies are now sought for by many men, because so many men live rapid lives—use up their kidneys. If you wish to have your kidneys put in good order send for our Kidney Regulator, or, better, learn something about your kidneys, and how to make the test. The book, "A Knowledge of Kidneys," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BACK TO TEXAS.

Robert Johnson Will Be Tried for Murder.

Robert Johnson, accused of murdering a man near Alva, Tex., who gave himself up to Sheriff Burr several days ago, started east yesterday in charge of Sheriff Moore of Decatur, Tex. The Sheriff reached Los Angeles at the 1:30 p.m. train and an hour later was on his way back to Texas, with Johnson in his custody.

According to Sheriff Moore's story, Johnson had a violent animosity toward a man who lived near Alva and resolved to kill him. Johnson lay in wait, says the Sheriff, on a road along which he knew his enemy would pass. In the darkness he heard a man passing by and shot him dead. But it was the wrong man. The murderer fled to California. The grand jury returned an indictment against him, but hoping to lure him back to Texas, it caused the story to be widely repeated that Johnson could not be held responsible for the murder. Johnson returned to Texas secretly and stayed long enough to hear the grand jury take the case to find a bill against him. Then he went back to Los Angeles and gave himself up to Sheriff Burr, fancying he would be quickly exonerated and could spend the rest of his days in his old home, among his familiar friends.

A Sharper's Examination.

Henry Blum realizes that the chain of evidence in regard to his operations with worthless checks is too strong to admit of hope of escape. He has told his captor, Detective Steele, that he is guilty. He says he wants to be sent to prison as soon as the thing can be done. If such a thing were possible, he would waive examination and the customs of legal procedure demand that he be examined. This will be done Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. All three charges on which he was arrested will be pressed against him. It is probable he will not escape with a less sentence than fourteen years.

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Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

KIDNEY remedies are now sought for by many men, because so many men live rapid lives—use up their kidneys. If you wish to have your kidneys put in good order send for our Kidney Regulator, or, better, learn something about your kidneys, and how to make the test. The book, "A Knowledge of Kidneys," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PIPE SENT FREE

A WARRANTED French Briar Pipe, Hard Rubber Stem, equal to those usually retailed at 50 cents, will be sent free

FOR 24 COUPONS
OR
FOR 2 COUPONS AND 24 CENTS.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco

Send coupons with name and address to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of other premiums, and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

J. D. O'Brien & Co.
203-207 NORTH SPRING ST.
NEAR TEMPLE.

NOVELTIES IN
White Lawn Embroidered
and Black Lace
COLLARETTES.

Very Handsome Neckwear for a Small Outlay.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

75c to \$2.00

Ladies' White Lawn Embroidered Collarettes, yoke of fine insertion, epaulettes of guipure and dotted Swiss edging; on sale at 75c to \$2.00 each.

At \$1.50 each.

Four-pointed Collar, nine inches deep, made of fine black lawn, trimmed with rows of insertion and butter Valenciennes lace; on sale at \$1.50 each.

At 75c and \$1.00 each.

Grass Linen, blouse front, rolling collar, trimming of butter Valenciennes lace; on sale at 75c and \$1.00 each.

At \$2.00.

Black Lace Collarettes, five-point effect, 9 inches deep, and epaulettes of black satin; on sale at \$2.00 each.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

Black Lace Ruffles, made of Point d'Esprit and plain Tosca net, edged with butter Valenciennes lace; on sale at \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

Tans! Tans! Tans!

WHAT ARE THEY?

Why Shoes, of Course.

You want them. We have them, and have them cheap, for we bought the Stockton stock. Please make a note of the few sample prices given below:



Ladies' Oxfords, made to sell at \$1.25, for	85c
Ladies' Oxfords, made to sell at \$1.75, for	\$1.25
Ladies' Oxfords, made to sell at \$2.50 and \$3, for	\$1.95
Ladies' High-cut Lace, made to sell at \$4, for	\$2.95
Ladies' High-cut Button and Lace, made to sell at \$3, for	\$1.95
Men's Square or Pointed, made to sell at \$2.50, for	\$1.75
Men's Square or Pointed, made to sell for \$5, for	\$3.95

Money! Money! Money!

YOU HAVE IT, WE WANT IT.
SEE THE POINT.

Perfect Fitting Shoe Co.,

122 SOUTH SPRING ST.



ENGLISH AND GERMAN
EXPERT SPECIALISTS

Composing a complete staff of Expert Physicians, Medical

ARIZONA NEWS.

Jim-Crow Revolution Concealed at Solomonville.

Territorial Republicans Involved in a Dispute.

Trouble Over Apportionment of the Delegates to Convention—A Big Cattle Deal—Railway to the Grand Canon.

SOLOMONVILLE, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) The late threatened "revolution" in Mexico, for which Mexican troops were hurriedly massed at Nogales, Sonora, and which aroused the attention of the Federal authorities of both the United States and Mexico, had its inception here in Solomonville. The only opinion held of it here was that it was funny. The Republic of Mexico was in about as much danger from it as expressed by the Bulletin, as "Mt. Graham is in danger of being snatched away by a sitting hen." Aguirre and Chapa are third-rate printers, and one of them had a little newspaper outfit here. The other saw a sedition in the job and was reported, and then the fun began. Aguirre is a rattle-brain, who couldn't make a rebel out of anybody. He is a convert of the "Santa" Teresa, who has been here for some months, and hoped to use the regard held for her by the ignorant of Sonora in his little Jim-Crow revolution. Several witnesses in the matter have gone to El Paso, where Aguirre took refuge. The "Santa" Teresa has gone to Clifton, the "salin" business being dull around here. All there is to her "powers" is a superficial knowledge of medicine and surgery. She got her reputation through two or three cures effected by methods of regular physicians. The ignorant Mexicans among whom she dwelt into something supernatural. She carefully avoids Mexico.

GRAHAM COUNTY BREVIETTES. The school muddle at Matthews has a new phase. Some time ago a compromise was made by the two factions by which it was agreed that the first three months of school should be conducted in the new house and the next three months in the old one. This arrangement was carried through till the time for the change to the old building came. When the trustees removed the desks to the other building there was a revolt. The teacher resigned and then the trustees all got mad and resigned. The school management is now in the hands of the County Superintendent. The next news from the kicking district will probably be that the superintendent has also resigned.

At Stafford a man named Jefferson was held up at 11 p.m. and relieved of \$55. The highwayman escaped, but his detection and arrest are promised.

Cattle on the ranges are being improved by blooded bulls. The latest arrivals are twenty Herefords, purchased of H. C. Hooker of the Sierra Blanca country, to be used beyond the Chiricahua.

The Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the Territorial convention will meet on the 15th of April. The choice of this portion of Arizona to go to St. Louis will probably be Col. M. J. Egan, although his acceptance of the honor is a question.

Fall-tax collections are proving very unpopular. One merchant refused to pay, and the collector seized two tons of flour from his stock and put them up and sold them.

PHOENIX, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) Further defalcations of the vanished clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Brent Kirkland, were discovered today. The returns for nine sales of property redeemed from the territory were handled by the clerk and never turned in to the county treasurer. Six of these pieces were sold in 1885 and three in 1886. The amount secured by Kirkland from this source is \$380.15. It was easily done, as the money is paid to the clerk of the board, he signing the deed therefor.

COL. WOODFORD'S WILL. The will of the late Col. George Woodford, who died while en route to Chicago, shows him to have been possessed of about \$30,000 of this world's goods. He left considerable valuable property in this valley. He is survived by his wife and two children. His will is being administered by the following: To Mrs. E. R. Maples of Pontiac, Ill., the wife of his old partner, \$10,000; to the Presbyterian Church of this city, \$10,000; to the National W.C.T.U., \$10,000; and the remainder of the estate is left to Dr. Beattie V. Cushman of Chicago, who at one time was his private secretary.

WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP. Tonight's Herald comes out in war paint on the matter of the appointment of delegates to the Republican Territorial Convention, as already related in these columns. Such is the case.

"By the most unscrupulous methods proxies of county committees have been obtained in sufficient numbers to secure control of the convention."

At the called meeting of the committee a cut and dried resolution was offered and adopted by means of those proxies, appointing a committee of nine, two of whom were members of the Central Committee, whose duty it should be to call a county convention. This committee, all but the two regular committee men, was composed of the gang that has been holding secret meetings in conspiracy against Republicans for the last two or three years.

The committee of nine by proxy, one of whom is not even a citizen of the Territory, met, every resolution, motion and thing to be done, was passed and typewritten, and the dirty scheme went through as slick as grease, and one of the jobs was to rob the country precincts of their representation and endeavor to give the membership to Phoenix precinct, when it would be jobbed.

"Causes, not primaries, were provided for and those to be held at 7:30 in the evening, and inspectors whose names were already in typewriting, were named. This is but a part of a most carefully planned scheme to rob the public citizens of this county of any voice as to who shall be delegates to St. Louis, the delegate to Congress and the management of Republican politics."

"If the people submit to any such robbery and jobbery then they are not worthy of being free American citizens."

"In our opinion it is the duty of the County Central Committee to again convene at the earliest possible date and right this despicable outrage perpetrated upon the Republican citizens of the county and Territory. They owe this to themselves as self-respecting citizens and honest Republicans."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The bill for the admission of Arizona to statehood, as approved by the Senate committee, provides that the Governor shall issue a call for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention thirty days after the passage of the act, in which he shall designate the day of election. Delegates are to meet at the seat of government on the second Monday after the election. The constitution is to be submitted to the voters of the Territory for ratification or rejection on the first Tuesday after the election.

for representative in Congress will also take place on the same date. The awful contingency hangs on the foregoing, however, of the passage of the bill. This is too good to expect, and hardly likely to run the gauntlet of both houses and the President—especially the President.

PAYING BILLS WITH AN AX. Albert Leek tried paying a bill he owed by chinking the collector out with an ax, but the plan did not work well. The bill was due to a Phoenix woman for nursing him during an illness. When she came to collect, he used the ax as an aforementioned.

The arbitration of the Police Court was then invoked by the woman, with such good results that Leek not only paid the bill, but a fine on top of it for assault. The Phoenix Police Court is mighty far-reaching.

A BIG CATTLE DEAL. The biggest cattle sale of the season, and, for the matter of that, for years, has just been completed here. Five thousand head were sold in a lump by Alkire Bros., W. W. Cook, Mrs. F. A. Stevens and A. A. Stahl to Frank Mills, of Denver, and Jerry Sullivan, of Prescott, for \$400,000.

The cattle are all from the New River range, where the annual rodeo will soon be held. They will fill 145 cars, and will be shipped from Glendale station. The cattle will be sent to California, Kansas and Montana. The price paid is not stated, but it will aggregate about \$50,000. The first shipment will be sent out April 25.

PHOENIX BREVIETTES. Property-owners of Adams street will petition the City Council for an ordinance ordering that the sidewalks of that thoroughfare be widened to fourteen feet.

The Order of Woodmen, recently instituted, has ever 200 members. They had a grand banquet last night in the legislative chambers, followed by dancing.

Telegrams received today from Wickburg state that Fred Morrice, a German physician, hung himself there last night, his body being found this morning. A verdict of suicide was given by the coroner's jury.

Wells-Fargo messenger, Marion Cooper, was chopping wood, a large splinter flew up and struck him in the right eye, badly lacerating the lid and splitting the eyeball. Should inflammation set in the unfortunate man will lose his eye.

PRESCOTT, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) Fourteen members of the Elks have gone to Phoenix to install a lodge of the order there, and partake of an elegant banquet promised for the occasion.

Prescott has had its share of "gold" spectacles fakers. One of the gentry was here recently, and succeeded in unloading some brass-bound "glasses" at gold prices.

The Arizona Baptist Association will hold its annual meeting here next Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Speakers from throughout the Territory, and from Colorado and California, are expected.

Thomas R. King is in from Chino Valley. He reports that a survey has been completed for a water-storage reservoir and canal system there, that will irrigate 100,000 acres.

Revival services are being held at the Methodist Church, conducted by Evangelist Shelhorn of Philadelphia.

TUCSON, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) School election took place today, there being two candidates, Dr. Oedermet and Dr. Whitmore. The ladies availed themselves of their prerogative, as suffragists, and were out in large numbers. They also did some electioneering. The vote has not yet been counted.

Considerable interest is manifested here in the visit of Mr. McFarland, representing the English stockholders of the Mammoth Company. He is in Arizona to select a millsite for the 100-stamp electric mill the company will erect there shortly; also to estimate the cost of machinery and buildings. In addition to the mill, a cyanide plant will be put in to work the tailings.

Alfonso May, who was found here with pearls in his possession, one of which he attempted to sell to a customs officer, has been convicted, and was Thursday sentenced to 150 days in jail.

The City Council has been petitioned by Mrs. J. S. Mansfield, asking that Congress street, the narrowest business street in the world, be widened six feet at its intersection with Main, the street being six feet narrower there than a block above. At the point indicated the street is so narrow that it is almost impossible to provide the handle bars are not very long.

FLAGSTAFF, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) City election will be held the 6th of April. The offices with a compensation attached are Marshal and Supervisor of Streets. To the present writing nine patriotic citizens of Flagstaff have announced their willingness to preserve the good order of this little city. Evidently the Marshalship of Flagstaff must be something of a snap. A few others, four thus far, would like to have charge of the streets of the town.

The railroad to the rim of the Grand Canyon will soon be under construction, preliminary and surveys being completed. The road, in addition to bringing tourists direct to the cañon, will open up a fine timber, cattle and mining section. It is also proposed to extend the line southward to Globe, which would open a splendid mineral region now of little value, owing to lack of means of transportation. The project further includes a road into Colorado, from a point forty-five miles north of Flagstaff to Tuba City, and the coal-fields north of the Little Colorado.

The first cattle shipment of consequence for the year was made Monday, by T. J. Egan of Kansas City, he sending out eighteen carloads.

FLORENCE, March 30.—(Regular Correspondence.) From present appearances this region will soon have a railroad. The Maricopa and Phoenix road have their engineers here, at work on the extension of that company's new line east from Mesa. The knowing ones think the move means a Southern Pacific route from Yuma to Tucson via the Salt River Valley.

Should be here, and the work is quite natural under the circumstances, as it would anticipate the southeastern extension of the North and South roads. Conjectures are being made as to what effect this movement will have on the proposed line of the North and South roads.

That the much-proposed Butte Reservoir may amount to something is now believed, being based on the withdrawal of the site from public entry at the land office at Tucson, to the amount of 1640 acres. It was recently surveyed by C. E. Babb.

The hanging of Jesus Lares, the Spanish murderer of the Doll family at Dudleyville, on the 3rd of next month, is now a strong probability. Hangings are a good deal scarcer than murders in Arizona.

ARIZONA MINING NEWS. For the past few days the English capitalists who hold a bond on the Pearce mine, south of Wilcox, have been at the mine looking it over. They expressed themselves well pleased with the property. The second payment of \$30,000 is due the 1st of April, but it is understood that the payment was made at Wilcox without awaiting its maturity. Town lots, which up to Saturday last were \$1 per front foot, have gone up till they are now held for fancy prices. Houses and stores are being erected almost daily.

Boring for coal is still in progress near Solomonville. The stratum of boulders has at last been successfully passed by the diamond drill. A depth of 400 feet has been attained in a sediment formation. Thus far no coal indications have been struck. Sinking will be continued to 1500 feet down unless coal is struck.

The Detroit Copper Company of Montreal is putting in 1000 feet of four-inch pipe, to supply air for a new tunnel of very rich ore, have been struck in Copper Mountain. A reading-room and library has been put in by the company for employees, supplied with papers, periodicals and books. Each employee is required to pay for its support a library fee of \$1 per month.

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ALWAYS STAY THERE.

Men's and Boys' Suits.

In stylish Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, neat Cassimeres and Clay Worsteds, in rich colorings, seem to have the call. Such a large and comprehensive stock you never saw in this far West.

Boys' Suits at...

\$2 to \$15.

Men's Suits at...

\$10 to \$25.

Our Guarantee of Protection goes with every Sale. If you can duplicate our Fine Quality Goods and Low Prices, at any competing house in this State, bring back your purchases and we will cheerfully refund to you your cash.



WE ARE WINNING
SUCCESS THROUGH
HONEST EFFORTS.

Furnishing Goods.

We haven't had much of anything to say about our mammoth and richly-stocked Furnishing Goods Department simply because our colossal show windows have been a guiding index to that Most Important Department. Such a Rich Stock of Gents' Fine Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs—E. & W. and other celebrated makes—Shirts in endless variety, Hosiery, Underwear, Jewelry, etc. You'll certainly stand in your own light if you don't pay us a visit in quest of "fashion's latest buds." We are strictly "on top" when it comes to assortment and new styles, and way below the lowest when it comes to price. Be sure and see us on "fixings," if you are after quality, style and low prices.

Our Whole Stock as "Leaders."

No Odds and Ends thrown out Here as a Bait or "Mis-leader" to catch the unwary. Low Prices and Honest Goods Prevail Throughout Our Entire Establishment.

Los Angeles' Leading
Clothiers, Hatters and
Furnishers.

THE HUB

154-200 N. Spring Street
NEW BULLARD BUILDING.

Old Courthouse Site.

Our store is surrounded by North Main, Court, Market and North Spring Streets.

WHY HUGHES WAS FIRED.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT ON ARIZONA'S LATE ADMINISTRATION.

Some Ugly Points Made and a Good Many "It-is-Said" Through It. Hughes Provided for His Family, Assaulted and Removed the Same Day.

PHOENIX, March 31.—Regular Correspondence.) The telegraphic columns of the Times have already given an outline of the points on which Gov. Hughes was removed. There is no doubt that it was not on the record that has been harped on for years at Washington, what Hughes did from boyhood, but on his administration record. Until now, however, no official record, and pretty considerable ones, his tenure of office was safe. An important feature on his removal was a letter of Messrs. B. A. Fickas and M. H. Williams to President Cleveland. Extracts of this letter:

"Mr. President: Knowing that the political history of affairs in Arizona has been calculated to destroy your confidence in this people and lead you to believe that our leading men are a set of demagogues, controlled by envious spite, we feel a hesitancy in addressing you. But knowing that you have the best interests of Arizona at heart and wish to see on honest, economical government here, we have determined, as officers of the organized Democracy, to make our last appeal in behalf of the people for good government. During the last election we lost the Delegate to Congress and the Legislative Assembly, besides nearly all the important county offices of the Territory. Even if it were admitted that Mr. Hughes is not corrupt, yet it is unquestionably true that he is inefficient, utterly lacking in the qualities to constitute a leader of a thrifty, enterprising pioneer people. Should he continue in office we believe that the Republicans will carry every county and every important office in the Territory. We therefore earnestly recommend Mr. Hughes' removal, and in doing so we beg to assure you that any good Democrat from North, East, West or South, will be acceptable."

One of the exhibits is a report of Robert McGinnis, on the work done on some porches erected at the asylum last summer. He quotes from the contract thus: "It is to be understood by the contractor that the work is entirely at his risk until the same be accepted, and that he will be liable in the amount." Continuing, the expert's comments: "But after all this it seems that the contract was lost or forfeited, for the contractor was paid half because the wind did blow the thing down. The walls of the second story are hollow, the brickwork of the interior and exterior being each four inches, with a hollow space of four inches. Now, half the weight of the second story of the veranda rests on this thin wall, and the utmost care would have been exercised by placing this thin wall the timbers that carry the weight of the floor, and they should have been extended clear through the brick wall. Some of the timbers reach only two and one-half inches on to the building. Some of the ceilings are nailed to every third joist, and if the ceiling of the first story of the veranda does not fall after the first hard rain, it will be of its own good will that it will hold on. . . . The contractor in cutting the columns cut them two feet too short, but instead of their being condemned he was allowed to use them by splicing at the top."

Exhibit No. 3 is a letter from Tom Parish to Hoke Smith, "to place before the President and yourself, dispassionately and calmly, some of the disgraceful acts that have deservedly brought the administration of Gov. Hughes into contempt and ridicule before the people, and ask again that he be replaced. It is always best," he says further on, "to wash party linen with as little publicity as possible, but Mr. Secretary, I state a fact mildly when I say that public sentiment has reached a state of disgust which makes further temporizing at Washington dangerous to Democratic success in Arizona. Up to the time of the examination made by Inspectors Olive and Duncan, the shortcomings of our Governor were confined to small and irregular raids on the Territorial treasury. But since then have been received assurance that he will be retained in office, under the magic workings of the Board of Control, the bars have been let down and the extravagant misappropriation of money has been made the corner-stone of our Territory's administration. It is the consensus of opinion of those who have watched the working of this board that had Hughes been removed three months ago, the Territory would have been the gainer to the extent of \$15,000 to \$20,000. That provision of law requiring all contracts of supplies or material to be made after publication to the lowest bidder, and Chairman McCord has purchased all supplies for the asylum and let all contracts for that institution privately. Work that will cost the Territory \$25,000 has been begun, when the judicious expenditure of \$6000 or \$7000 would have covered all present requirements. This last amount has been already expended and hardly a commencement made. . . . About the first of July the board purchased from Mr. Mulford ten acres of land for a dumping ground for the asylum sewage. Mr. Mulford says the land was sold at \$800. See affidavits sent you. Convict parole labor is largely employed on public works, to the exclusion of our honest laboring class. The Board of Control is putting in an electric-light plant at the asylum. The man in charge of the work is John C. Irving, who was sent to the Territorial prison, where he remained until pardoned by Gov. Hughes. His salary is fixed at \$150, to I am informed. The chief electrician in this city gets \$100 per month. How is it that the ex-convict should be paid \$50 a month in excess of wages paid honest men for a like service is a mystery that only Mr. McCord and Gov. Hughes can explain. . . . In his examination by Inspectors Olive and Duncan, the Governor affirmed under oath that his paper, the Tucson Star, received no administration patronage. In the past two months that paper has been paid for public printing enough to supply the Territorial need for one year. . . . The Governor is thirty and has no opportunity in providing for his family. His son draws a salary as his private secretary, without living here or doing any work. His daughter

is professor of elocution in the Territorial university, an office created for her benefit. The Governor is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Regents of the University, and the only meeting he has attended was last month, to have his daughter's salary raised, which was promptly done at his solicitation. . . . While Gov. Franklin, the new appointee, "has not given the matter a thought yet," as he told your correspondent last night, there is little doubt that he has a big, shining new ax, double-bitted and wide in the blade, to chop off the head of his predecessor's appointees. Whether the sweep will be clean or not, of course is not told yet, but it is guessed that the Lord High Executioner will make a pretty thorough job of it.

GOV. HUGHES ASSAULTED.

At noon yesterday while Gov. Hughes was walking down Washington street with two friends, he was stopped to read a letter. While perusing it he was assaulted, without a word, by P. J. Clark, a single blow on the eye being struck. The assault was entirely unexpected. The Governor's hat was crushed and his spectacles broken, one of the glasses cutting his eyelid. Clark, who is a correspondent of a Denver paper, and has seen his best days, was made to stop the vomiting, but unavailingly. After three days of great agony Mr. Ford died.

The post-mortem examination showed that one kidney was greatly enlarged and diseased, with some suspicion of cancer. The liver was also diseased, and in the stomach there were signs of gastritis. There is no reason to believe that any of this complication of diseases was brought on by the unfortunate accident at the ranch three weeks ago. He was the owner of the handsome building known as the Ford Block on South Broadway, and was known as an energetic, active business man of the highest and best type. His death will be a great loss to the business and social circles in which he moved.

The arrangements for his funeral and burial have not as yet been decided upon.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Northwest Los Angeles Improvement Association, held in their hall on Montreal street last evening, resolutions were adopted, deploring the untimely death of the late C. W. R. Ford, and extending their sympathy to his bereaved wife and family. The association also voted unanimously to attend the funeral in a body. In respect to the obituary then adjourned without further business.

Associated Charities Meeting.

There was an informal meeting of the board of directors of the Associated Charities yesterday afternoon at the Courthouse. The meeting was for the purpose of suggesting some method whereby the interest of the association might be furthered. After some discussion Capt. John Cross, the chairman, appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. H. J. Jevne, H. Newman and Capt. Cross, to look into the matter, select such business men as are interested and meet again Thursday for the discussion of the subject. It is the hope of the board that the work of the association may be greatly broadened by the action. The association desires all people upon whom one George Talcott Parsons calls for aid to refer him to the office of the Associated Charities. Parsons is a man of about

45 years of age and of good address. The association is led by certain reports to believe that the aforesaid Parsons is not all that he represents himself to be.

East Los Angeles.

Quite a ripple of excitement has been created by the attempt of the Griffin-avenue property-owners to divert the Pasadena line from going on Workman street. The Workman-street property-owners have carried on a still hunt and have the assurance of one of the leading officials of the road that they need not be exercised in the least over the Griffin-avenue stir.

Rev. George E. Dye will go to Santa Ana today to conduct the funeral services of the late Mrs. E. D. Waffle.

Mrs. Tinker and Miss Edna visited on the East Side yesterday.

The Colored Public Singers will hold forth at the Baptist Church tonight.

Mrs. Simmons, wife of the grocer, died yesterday morning.

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